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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 254 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL A CLEAN,
nicely pressed suit, turned out by us at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per suit.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Dry, French and Chemical Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,991
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx.		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx ..		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DILGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA ..	8,800
4th April	MANELA ..	9,303
18th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th Jan	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
29th Oct.	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A. M.
31st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa 1 P. M.
1st Nov.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
2nd ,,	VASNA ..	Busrah via K'chi,
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
B, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN viâ SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nurel	5898	31 Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	15th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	Indoleas with food	Indoleas without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPTAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,85,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad.	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore,
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency.)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur,
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur,
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore,	Serajgunge
Fyzabad,	Sholapur
Guntur	Sialkot
Gwalior	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla (Town Branch).
Hyderabad (Sind)	Srinagar,
Hubli	Sukkur
Indore	Surat
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tellicherry
Jalpaiguri	Tinnevelly
Jamshedpur	Trichinopoly
Jubbulpore	Trivandrum
Jullundur	Tuticorin
Kasauli	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DUN,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.
(AND REDUCED)

Authorized Capital	Rs.	6,25,00,000	0 0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	4,00,00,000	0 0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000	0 0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	3,60,00,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p. a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	.....	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
MAHARAJ-KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for Life of about Rs. 236.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 200 payable at death.
Should assured die before 40 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS. For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR G. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.
WANTED.
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSON to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class polices at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B L THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0
Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterils bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply.
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B-L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
89 College Street, CALCUTTA.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE
Health Literature
To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow Girgaum Back Road. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An honest PEON to deliver newspapers and collect sundry bills, must know to ride a Bicycle. See Mr. Nazim at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office.
A

WANTED.—SECRETARY for a Gin and Press factory in Punjab, salary Rs. 150 to 200 Apply with Testimonials to, The MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU DELHI.
A R8843

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW and a STABLE at Vesawa, near Andheri Sea side next to the Sanatorium. Please see personally BABLIBAI RAIKER, No. 5, Girl School Galli Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R8810

TO LET—Furnished two storyed house, ten rooms with tennis and garage, 5 minutes from Race Course. Apply Gupta, 11, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.
C R3745

TO BE LET—Abba Building at Carnac Road and Jambulwadi, Shops, Godowns, Offices and Rooms. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid.
C R8461

TO LET.—At Damer Lane, Gamdevi, an AIRY FLAT, five room, fitted with electric lights and gas arrangement for cooking. Apply Box No. 9787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8843

TO LET for OFFICE.—One big Hall on 1st floor, measuring about 50' by 50' direct on Hornby Road and in Business Centre, fitted with electric lights. For particulars Apply to Box No. 9780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8811

TO LET.—FLATS at Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagaon, near Tram Terminus. Westerly Breeze, with Electric lights, and up-to-date accommodation. Rent moderate. Blocks of three rooms with kitchen Rs. 100 four rooms with kitchen Rs. 130, and five rooms with kitchen Rs. 140, respectively. Motor Garage, accommodation for two motors. Rent Rs. 40. Apply BANDUKWALLA, at the premises.
C R8832

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

GODOWN—Required accommodation not less than 45 feet by 35 feet, suitable to erect Machines for Cleaning Kapok (Silk Cotton). Larger premises would be taken if available 2 to 3 years' lease, Mazagaon or Byculla locality preferred.
C R8837

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

HUDSON—Super Six—1920 Model—Wir wheels. Perfect running order. Going Cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD Hughes Road Bombay.
JA 17905

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16680

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting. Shorthand and Shortnand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—500 different Rs. 3/8, 100 Africa Rs. 1/15, 100 South America Rs. 2/4, 25 Luxemburg 10 as., 50 Portugal Rs. 1/4, all diceront. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
L R8834

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE on mortgage rupees fifty thousand on sound property. Apply Box No. 9783 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
E R8822

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—A GOLD ORNAMENT. Apply with details, and credentials, to Box No. 9788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small (Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
R8847

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7.8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3.8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

NOTICE.

THE JEWELLERY valued at about Rs. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and nineteen belonging to the Mairal family is to be sold by Public Auction on the 29th October, 1923, during office hours at Vithal Mandir, near Mandvi in Baroda City. Particulars can be had from the Baroda Saba's office.

D. V. GAIKWAD,
Suba Palya Palak,
Branch.
D R8817

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1923 at 1 p.m. (S T.).

By order of the Board,
VITHALDAS KARSONDAS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th October, 1923.
C17952

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (in connection with the Bombay Legislative Council Elections) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th October, 1923.
C17834

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays Cheap Tickets at a fare and a half for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers between Victoria Terminus, (Bombay), Byculla, and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Neral, Matheran and Poona on the other, from MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923, to WEDNESDAY; the 7th November, 1923, available for the completion of the return journey by 12 noon on Monday, the 12th November, 1923.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
C17958

REWARD OF RS. 200.

KHUSHAL CHAND, son of Bhanjan Lal, of Dera Ghazi Khan of about 25 years age, wheat coloured having a left hand finger cut, ran away with a sum of Rs. 5,000 on Saturday, dated the 20th October, 1923.

Anybody who brings the above mentioned under arrest will be awarded with a sum of Rs. 200. Number of G. O. Notes carried away by Khushal Chand, are as follows:—

RS. 1,000 EACH.
No. 19498 FD/79.
No. 19499 FD/79.
No. 19500 FD/79.
No. 87739 EC/20.

RS. 500 EACH.
No. 94853 TC/18.
and balance in small notes.

THE MANAGER,
The Punjab United Bank, Ltd. Lahore.
C17957

THE PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3RD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Ballard Pier, Bombay, on MONDAY, 29th October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1923.
2. To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
MANU SUBEDAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October, 1923, to 5th November, 1923.
C17910

ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR AVELI.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BY superior order, it is made public that in the Revenue Head Office (Direccao dos Servicos de Fazenda) at Nova-Goa, before the Commission referred in the advertisements from the Agricultural and Forest Head Office (Direccao dos Servicos Agricolas, Florestais e Pecuarios) dated 1st instant and inserted in the Government Gazette (Boletim Oficial) No. 82, dated 12th instant, a public auction is to be held on 16th Novembro 1923, at 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., respectively, for the sale, without limit price and by verbal bid, of the trees situated in the agricultural plots of the villages of Kaloo, Karachigaum Kerdi, Dholara and Parzai as well as of all the products of the forests of Pati and Dapara villages and of the compartment that remained uncut of the forest of Dholara, the first and the second forests belonging to the Northern Division and the third one, to the Southern Division of Nagar Aveli jurisdiction.

The conditions referred in the above mentioned advertisements and other particulars are exposed to all, who may wish to know, on every office day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., in the Agricultural and Forest Head Office (Direccao dos Servicos Agricolas, Florestais e Pecuarios), in the Revenue Head Office (Direccao dos Servicos de Fezenda) at Nova-Goa, and in the Forest Department of the Administration of Nagar Aveli.

Administration of Nagar Aveli, Forest Department, at Silvassa, dated 24th October, 1923.

F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA,
Administrator.
C17942

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF MADANAPALLE.
CHITTOOR DIST.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO 342 OF 1923.
Plaintiff: Pullagoora Chengalraya Chetty of Vayalpad.
Defendant: C. Na. G. Ameechand Trader at Bijapoor.

THIS SUIT for Rs. 406-0-6 being the balance due in Jaggery trade of 101 bags purchased by Defendant on 24-8-1922 from Plaintiff stands posted to 3rd November, 1923, in the above Court.

J. KRISHNAYYA,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Madanapalle,
25-10-1922.
C17956

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUSSA HAJI ALLI of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NOMANBHAI ABDULALLI MALABARY. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, trust, maintenance easements, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 11, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual fazandari land or ground together with the building tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2121, 2122 and Cadastral Survey No. 729 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 354, Street Nos. 245 and 249 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the property of Bhimji Devji, on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Rama, wife of Pandoba Janoji and on or towards the South by the Gulley and the property of Sadashiv Atmaram.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1923.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17954

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINKAR VINAYAK JOSHI has contracted to sell to our client his property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 48, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 164.50 square yards (One hundred and sixty-four and one half square yard) or thereabouts being a portion of a Government land, situate at Girgaum Back Road, together with a messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the Register Book (marked letter A) of the Bombay Pension and Tax property in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 140, and New No. M/1214, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 11/7410 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 634 Girgaum Division and D Ward No. 1833 (1) Street No. 2 Khetwadi Main Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vinayak Dhundiraj Bivalkar, on or towards the West by the passage beyond which is the property of Gangadhar Narayen Moghe; on or towards the North by the property of Sakharam Ganesh and on or towards the South by the property of Gopinath Vinayak Oak, which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1923.
DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
C17949 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of TRIMBAK WAMAN DIVEKAR alias DINEKAR, late a Government Pensioner, of Bombay, Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a widower. ..... Deceased.

YESHWANT TRIMBAK DIVEKAR, Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, the son and only next-of-kin of the said deceased, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of October in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
13th day of October, 1923.
YESHWANT TRIMBAK DIVEKAR,
Petitioner-in-person.
R8845

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHIVJI RAGHAVJI was the highest bidder for and declared to be the purchaser of the property described at foot hereof at the auction sale held on the 2nd day of October, 1923, at the instance of Mr. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW as a Submortgagee with the concurrence of the Residuary Legatees under the Will of the late Sir Shapurji Barjorji Bharucha, Kt. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust inheritance, bequest, possession, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date, hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Dariastan Street and De'Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine and two ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 608 ,New No. 6263, Old Survey No. 961 and New Survey No. 2244 and Cadastral Survey No. 390, Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by the said Dariastan Street, on the West by the said Dongersey De'Souza Street, on the North by the property of the late Morarji Mulji and on the South by the property formerly of Dayal Bhimji and now of Mahomedally Hakimji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1700 and Street Nos. 14, 16 and 31-1.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1923.
PAYNE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17037

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4131 of 1921.

DYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and others. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent judge's order dated the 4th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1923, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. Ni', New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. N'l and New Survey Nos. 4598 and 4592 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6868 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91 all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the public street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to 22 at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923
H. H. WADIA,
C17873 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3900 of 1922.)

SHA MEGHJI UGAM and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
RAMKRISHNA MAHADEV CHONKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing, date the 14th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

Property situate at Mouza Magathana Subdivision Bandra, Division Thana.

(1) Land purchased from Bai Gopikabai Motiram Patil as per Deed, dated the 16th day of October 1916, viz. Land situate at Mouza Magathana, bearing Survey No. 24 Pot No. 1, measuring acre one and Gunthas 5½ and land bearing Survey No. 23, Falni No. 4 measuring acres 2 in all land measuring acres 3 and gunthas 5½.

(2) Lands purchased from Motiram Narayen Thakeri, as per Deed, dated the 13th September, 1917, situate at Mouza Magathana Sub-division Bandra, Division Thana, District Thana, the details whereof are as follows:—

Survey No. 23 out of which land measuring one acre guthas 20.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. 2 of which land measuring 2 acres and 15½ gunthas.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. 4 of which land measuring 5½ gunthas.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. of which land measuring a acre and 20 gunthas in all 5 acres and 20½ gunthas.

4 Houses and a Bungalow and a well built in the said land and gardens etc. (i.e. every thing.)

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State (Bundelkhand, C. I.), for three years, commencing from 1-7-24 to 30-6-27.

Tenders must reach Revenue Commissioner's Office, Tikamgarh, by 15-12-23.

For further particulars apply to the Excise Officer, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand, C. I.).

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
TA17940

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, thet 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers:—by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. and Co.

3 cases Electrical Appliances.
By order of the Banks and the offices concerned:—
4 cases Aluminiumware, 1 case: 6 Gents' Bicycles, 1 case Gum Brushes, miscellaneous articles viz:—"Dayton" Electric Table Fan, 1 "Basic" Multigraph Machine, 1 Typewriter etc.

IMPORTANT TO CLUBS, HOTELS, WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Sale on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the sale room of the Auctioneers a consignment of high class champagne and French wines:—Ayala 1911 and Binet Files Dry Elite Champagne, Cockburn's Medoc and St. Julian Claret and Chatau, Latour Claret in quarts and pints.

Will be sold in small lots.

Sale on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1923:—at 3 p.m. by order of the Bank concerned at Princes Dock No. 2, Warehouse 200 bags Almond, at Princes Dock No. 3 Warehouse 250 bags almond.

SORABJEE COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public. Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Sethna Katrak and Co and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Shilotri Bank Ltd. of Bombay the following:—

A quantity of Mill stores comprising Steel Reeds of sizes, Tubular Banding, Heald Cord, Card Can Binders, Hinge Springs, Wire Springs Bow Springs, Heald Frames, Warper Back Comb, Comb, Glasses, Loom spindles, etc.

Terms 25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No .13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 8,000 empty tins, empty paint and oil casks, drums, kerosine and ghee tins, packing cases, life jackets, compasses gally gear, old Manilla rope, steel wire rope, rubber scrap, old canvas, etc., etc.

2 iron barges "Oorun" and "Oolwa."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 BALES CHECKS AND DYED DORIA.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of Mulji Jetha Market at Champa Gully by order of the agents of the Moraji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Sha Hirachand Hurgovind.

51 bales each 60 pieces checks No. 3282, 32 inches 24 yards 5 lbs.

17 bales each 60 pieces dyed doria No. T 5 25 inches 24 yards 4½ lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of 9 cases of Gaberdine cotton coatings and 18 cases of dyed cotton brocades.

High Court, Bombay.
Suit No. 5637 of 1922.

E. and W. Andrew, Limited ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Nussonji Vithaldas and Hurjivan Waljl, carrying on business at Govind Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, under the name of Ganji Curson ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Henry Holmes, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in the above suit, pursuant to the order of the Court made on the 27th September, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece goods:—

9 cases Gaberdine cotton coatings, width 54 inches.

18 cases dyed cotton brocades width 26 inches splits.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods must be taken delivery of within three days against cash payment of the balance of the price.

Samples can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS, AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

By the order of Messrs. A. S. Narielwalla and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the old office of Messrs. A. S. Narielwalla and Sons at Apollo Street, Fort, next to St. Thomas' Church the following surplus goods of their godown:—

Shuttle, Shuttle Tongues, wire springs, leather belting bolts and nuts, cotton Listing, Steel Sheets, Dobby Lags, Gauge Glasses Dobby Cards, Ring Travellers, Roller Knives, Loom Spindles, Slays for Looms, etc., etc. and

Office furniture such as tables, chairs cupboard, etc., etc.

Private offers will be received.

Auction sale of very valuable and artistic furniture such as sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, safe, etc., etc.

By the order of Dr. Gajanan Jinabhoy, the mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th November 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, Baboo Building at Lamington Road, opp. Police Station, very valuable and handsome furniture of the Furniture Making Co., arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, writing tables, glass door book cases, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, wall mirror safe, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DECEASED'S SAFE, CHINA PLATES, BRASS AND COPPER POTS, GRINDING MACHINES, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Mondayt the 12th November 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of the late Mrs. Telu Maria Catherina:—China plates, cups and saucers, tumblers, cupboards, tables, grinding machines, brass and copperpots wearing apparels, etc., etc.

(2) Re: Estate of the late Mr. Pandit Mohanlal Maharaj:—Safe, brass and copper pots, wearing apparels, chairs, Books, table, benches bookstand, clock, bottles, etc.,

(3) Re: Estate of the late Mr. C. F. Chute:—Wearing apparels, boots, shoes, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 29th October, 1923.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents,
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. P. Vora and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 18 Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture consisting of English designed drawing Room suites lined with velvet and rich tapestry, rich Chesterfield Suites, hanging and clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, writing and dressing tables, marble top centre tables, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, whatnots, dumbwaiters meatsafes, reclining sofas, electric chandelliers, hanging lamps, electric table lamps, rich Persian Carpets, Durrie Carpets, iron safes, Gramophones, lady's and gents' watches, musical boxes, presentation articles etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
WHAT IS THE GREATEST LOVE?
Mother-love is the greatest thing on earth! The mother's heart is always with her children.

MATRI-SNEHA

OR
A MOTHER'S DEVOTION

The story of a mother's devotion is as lovely a thing as has ever been brought to the screen. It will engrave its story on your heart! A picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind! Don't miss to see.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Great Picture—a Universal Attraction *par excellence*!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
'NOBODY'S BRIDE'
Starring (5 Reels)
HERBERT RAWLINSON

This woman who lived in the underworld and posed as an artist—could she be clean and honest? Jimmy Nevins, who might be a "Bum" but he had once been a gentleman, wondered, and as he wondered she did more to prove her love for him.

A Strong Cast including *Alice Lake and Edna Murphy.*

Men may have been created equal, as the founders of the republic said, but from the very cradle they are constantly fighting to keep the branding iron of fate from marking them into classes through the interference of "Circumstances." See the Universal Film Play, "Nobody's Bride," starring Herbert Rawlinson.

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

"Chance," "circumstances," "fate," or whatever an individual may choose to call the unseen force of life, sweeps every man and every woman into phases of life which he or she had never expected to enter. A man wants to be a certain thing and wants to achieve certain works; but by the time he is grown to full manhood he realizes that his own efforts are of pygmy calibre compared to the grand shuffling of "circumstances."

The makers of this picture believe it embodies the most universal theme possible in a story. Do you?

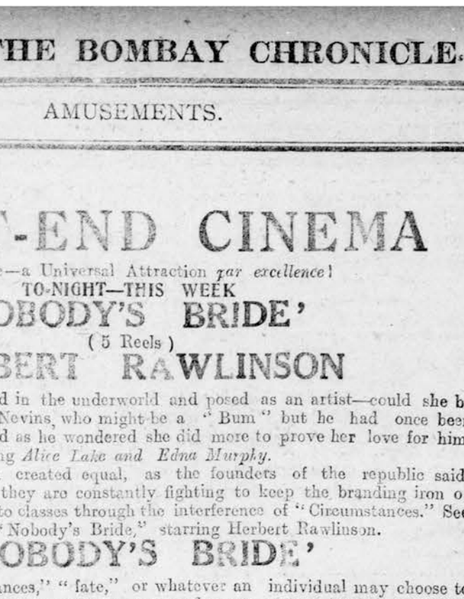
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106
Grant Road, Tram Terminus
Commencing from Satur. 27th October, 1923
TO-NIGHT FIVE SHOWS
3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
CARL LAEMMLE presents

Gladys Walton



in a Fervid Story of A GIRL'S SEARCH FOR ROMANCE.

"THE LOVE LETTER"

Stirring and Dramatic Universal's Newest Attraction.

Should a girl write Love Letters? or should she use the Telephone? See Glady's Walton in "The Love Letter."

If a Girl indiscriminately writes love letters to unknown men, what must eventually happen? Is she taking desperate Chances?

Should a Girl confess her past when she marries?

SHOP GIRL'S NOTE WINS HER SPOUSE

The Programme includes Universal's 2-Reel Super Century Comedy

"PEG O' THE MOVIES"

Starring the World's Youngest Screen Actress

BABY PEGGY

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

NOVELTY CINEMA Grant Road Tram Terminus.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum
Presents to-day and during This Week Only
VATSALA HARAN
depicting the most interesting Chapter from Mahabharat produced by
THE MAHARASHTRA FILM Co.
the producers of
SINHAGHAD
Time and prices as Usual.
NEXT WEEK
A Specially Selected Picture
JANAKA VIDEHI
The newest creation of
THE NATIONAL FILM Co.

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Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue.
To-day and during the week.
A Universal Special Attraction
THE TOWN SCANDAL
Starring the vivacious little star
GLADYS WALTON.
Also a Century Comedy.
COMMENCING November 10th, for the first time in Bombay
The most powerful Universal Serial
OREGON TRAIL featuring Art Accord.

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AFTER AN INTERVAL OF 12 YEARS.

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Location:—Parvathi Villa Open Ground
POONA CANTT.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Wed. 31st October 23 at 9-30 p. m.
EUROPEANS AND INDIANS
(LADIES AND GENTS)
50 People All Refined 50
Performing the Newest and Most Spectacular Feats.
60 Performing Animals 60
We have a High Class Troupe of Animals That Do Everything But Talk.
NOT A CHEAP SHOW—WE GIVE A GOOD SHOW CHEAP.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Box Plan at MESSRS. MARCKS & Co.
Prof SHUNKER RAO. M. J. RATNAM
Sole Proprietor. Business Manager

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 & 10. p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE LADY OWNER"
featuring Violet Hopson

EMPRESS THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle
Vardya:— Rawbahadur Khare's Theatre
Monday 29th Oct. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.
MANAPAMAN.
Wednesday 31st Oct. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SAUNYASHACHA SAMSAR.
Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T)
SHAH SHIVAJI.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda—Est. 1913

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 31st Oct. 1923 (P.M. 8-30 Night)
MUKANAYAK.
Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 4th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)
ASHA-NIRASHA
Manager, G. N. Mandali

Eau de Cologne

No. 4711 GLYCERINE ROSE BAR

Sold by All Chemists and Perfumer's Agents
PATELL LTD.
151 Chukla Street, Bombay.

THE JUPITER
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD-OFFICE:
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Premium Income for 1919	Rs.	62,635.
Premium Income for 1920	,,	2,51,996.
Premium Income for 1921	,,	20,68,560.
Premium Income for 1922	,,	22,57,520.

Total claims paid up to 30th June 1922 Rs. 21,92,275
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCES
FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, ETC.,
Chairman of the Board of Directors,
N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E.,
MANAGING AGENTS
LALJI NARANJI & Co.
Manager, B. CHESTER. Secretary, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer
REPRESENTED EVERYWHERE

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State)
MANUFACTURERS OF
THYMOL, DILL OIL, CUMIN OIL, PALMAROSA OIL, SHELLAC, CUTCH
Agents
Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.
19, Hamam Street, Fort. BOMBAY.
Works at GWALIOR.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The depression to the east of Ceylon yesterday has developed into a slight storm with the centre, this morning, about one hundred miles southeast of Madras. It appears to be moving in a northwesterly direction and has given widespread heavy rain in south Madras.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain in the extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Northwest Frontier Province and southeast Madras and local in north Punjab, Punjab hills, Kashmir, Malabar, Mysore, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts are: Rawalpindi one and a half inches, Murree two, Cherat and Drosh one, Trivandrum three, Negapatam five, Trichinopoly one, Salem two, Cuddalore eight, Madras four, Cuddappa two, Nellore and Kodaikanal three.

Forecast.—A decrease in Northwest Frontier Province and an extension in east Punjab and on north Madras coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.803 inches
Temperature of Air	83.6 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.9 ,,
Dew Point	72.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	89.% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.0
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4 ,,
Minimum do do.	77.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,NE,WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 103
Fall of Rain	,, ,,
Total fall during month	,, ,,
do. do. year	,, ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct.	,, ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	2	4 30	25 6	2	11 34	20 10
		16 42	23 9		22 47	19 8
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 1
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 9
S.	2:	0 57	27 11	28	6 47	19 0
		12 41	28 3		18 43	16 v
M.	29	1 26	27 6	29	7 20	19 97
		13 10	25 9		19 12	17 1
Tu.	30	2 1	27 0	30	7 55	20 2
		13 43	25 2		19 43	17 8
W.	31	2 39	26 5	31	8 38	20 8
	Nov	14 24	24 6	Nov.	20 23	18 4
W.	1	3 25	25 19	1	9 44	21 0
		15 22	24 0		21 18	19 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the south-west of the division. Day temperature was lower than usual; night temperature was generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were almost normal except at Jhansi, where the latter alone was below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over Sind and clear or lightly clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Bikaner. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad; the minimum was above normal in Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear. Moisture in the air is in defect in Gujarat and at Neemuch, and in excess at Dwarka. Maximum temperature was as usual; the minimum was above normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the north of the division and lightly clouded over the south. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Nagpur, and the minimum in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature was higher than usual except at Mormugao; the minimum was almost normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the southern half of the Peninsula and has caused some heavy falls of rain in south-east Madras. The western disturbance is still causing moderate to heavy cloud in Sind and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar. The chief amounts are Cochin 0.19 in., Terivandrum 0.42 in. Madras 2.62 in. Trichinopoly 0.46 in. Negapatam 3.47 in. and Coimbatore 0.22 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in Madras and the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has again been vigorous in the southern half of the Peninsula and some heavy falls have occurred at the coast stations. The western disturbance has given new falls along the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras and local in the North-west Frontier Province. A few falls have also occurred in north Baluchistan and in the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts were Mangalore 7 inches; Trivandrum, Cuddalore three, Madras one; Nellore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure in Plus to 26th
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 26th	..	..	..	0	..
Jask	90.7	77.2		0	— 0.07
Muskat	90.8	80.8		0.01	— 0.12
PUNJAB—					
Multan	91.8	64.5		4.62	0.49
Rawalpindi	83.2	65.4		13.50	+ 9.42
Lahore	88.7	65.2		10.95	+ 4.15
Hissar	93.1	69.2		10.59	+ 7.02
Ambala	89.0	66.0		20.11	+ 1.02
Delhi	87.0	66.1		24.91	+ 1.02
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	91.2	64.4		33.91	— 0.46
Mainpuri	90.8	61.8		31.74	+ 7.22
Jhansi	91.4	62.8		30.51	+ 3.82
Cawnpore	88.5	64.0		48.11	+ 1492
Allahabad	91.8	62.0		35.07	— 0.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	92.2	64.6		3.64	+ 1.53
Karachi	83.2	69.3		2.98	— 1.93
Ajmer	91.2	60.0		12.68	— 5.96
Jaipur	93.2	65.2		18.84	— 3.08
Kotah	93.6	64.6		42.27	+ 1907
Mount Abu	80.0	64.4		31.11	— 2.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
West—					
Bhuj	90.0	68.1		5.89	— 8.12
Dwarka	85.9	73.9		4.30	— 8.57
Veraval	94.9	73.8		5.17	— 1073
Rajkot	98.8	68.0		19.32	— 7.03
Bhavnagar Para	97.0	66.8		17.58	— 3.03
Surat	97.7	71.3		25.75	— 1.20
Ahmedabad	98.8	70.5		13.48	— 1436
Deesa	102.0	67.1		4.26	— 1756
Neemuch	89.0	63.8		27.19	— 0.34
Indore	89.4	57.7		30.13	+ 8.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	85.6	68.1		74.19	+ 3875
Saugor	90.0	63.0		62.76	+ 3063
Hoshangabad	87.2	61.6		54.87	+ 8.09
Khandwa	92.7	61.1		20.60	— 0.25
Akola	95.5	67.7		21.92	— 0.55
Amaoti	93.4	67.1		19.22	— 1010
Nagpur	83.7	66.0		42.04	— 1.44
Chanda	87.2	65.4		43.05	— 4.68
Raipur	87.7	65.4		48.22	+ 1.02
KONKAN—					
Bombay	91.1	77.5		77.49	+ 6.69
Ratnagiri	90.2	75.6		92.78	— 7.49
Mormugao	85.0	76.2		103.49	+ 16.14
Karwar	90.4	74.3		127.91	+ 1442
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	92.1	61.3		15.59	— 4.52
Ahmednagar	87.8	64.6		17.47	— 1.88
Poona	90.8	62.9		16.74	— 7.14
Sholapur	92.2	67.3		20.56	— 2.22
Bijapur	89.0	67.1		9.39	— 7.45
Belgaum	85.5	66.8		48.38	+ 5.49
Aurangabad	91.8	65.3		20.54	— 5.99
Nizamabad(Indor)	87.0	66.8		28.46	— 8.97
Hyderabad	86.0	67.4		21.78	— 5.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	89.0	74.9	0.16	130.62	+ 1750
Calicut	87.6	70.1	0.27	120.32	+ 2298
Cochin	86.1	74.7	0.28	115.81	+ 2198
Colombo	86.0	72.8	0.54	60.28	+ 1950
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Manalpatam	93.8	75.2		20.77	— 9.15
Bellary	89.7	68.9		6.03	— 8.37
Cuddapah	85.6	72.4	0.54	10.18	— 1975
Madras	87.5	73.3	1.26	17.41	— 6.42
Bangalore	82.8	66.0	0.02	15.80	— 8.64
Coimbatore	83.4	71.6		10.03	— 9.97
Trichinopoly	86.6	73.4	0.59	12.27	— 6.70
Negapatam	82.6	74.9	0.80	13.59	— 8.82

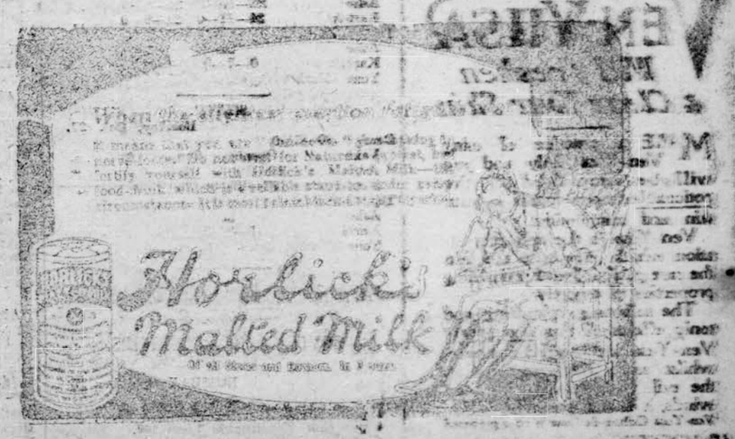
The Madras Government have published the report of the investigation by the Geological Survey of India in regard to mines mining in the South Canara district and in view of the very doubtful prospects, directed that no further official action need be taken in the matter.

Mr. P. J. Edmunds, wireless research officer, arrived in Madras on the 27th inst. He will remain here for about four months till the wireless installation between Madras and Rangoon is in working order.

The following further donations have been received in aid of the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund:—Lady Maclagan Girls Lahore Rs. 100, Victoria Girls School, Lahore Rs. 100.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have announced their intention of presenting to the Government for the use of the Government House at Ootacamund their portraites which at present hang in the hall of the Government House, Ootacamund. The Government has accepted the offer with grateful thanks.—(A.P.)

BLOCK-MAKING AND PRINTING DONE BY The Bombay Chronicle Press AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.



COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO'S REPORT.

New York, September 28.

We beg to submit herewith the results of our final monthly investigation of the condition of the cotton crop.

Our usual Outlook Table and the Condition in Percentage are given herewith, with comparisons for the last four years.

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

	Brilliant	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Rather Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Disastrous	Percentage Condition.
North Carolina	..	..	1	6	9	3	2	1	..	65
South Carolina	..	..	1	4	5	19	7	3	2	.. 56
Georgia	..	..	..	1	..	11	8	5	7	9 41
Alabama	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	2	7	4 47
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	0	11	6 42
Louisiana	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	9	1 43
Texas, N*	..	..	..	1	7	12	6	..	1	.. 57
,, C	..	..	2	5	14	5	5	1	..	58
,, S	..	..	..	7	10	3	1	1	1	60
Oklahoma	..	..	..	2	2	8	3	2	..	50
Arkansas	..	..	..	1	6	8	10	10	3	49
Tennessee	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	3	1	52
Total	..	..	1	9	34	93	61	47	55	25 51 8
Reduced to percentage	..	..	..	3	10	29	19	14	17	8 51 8
1922, 23	..	..	..	2	5	30	22	17	18	6 52.0
1921/22	..	..	..	1	2	10	17	20	32	18 40 0
1920/21	..	..	1	5	11	29	20	16	15	3 58 0
1919/20	..	..	2	9	12	28	19	11	13	6 58 0

Condition all Texas 58; last year 57.

We shall issue no more reports on the crop until we are ready to publish our annual crop estimate.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Spot prices.

Description:	25-10-23.	18-10-23
Bengals F. G.	..	..
S/ Punjab F. G.	not quoted	
Broach F. G.	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..

Futures Settlement Rates.

Hedge Contracts	25-10-23.	18-10-23.	
Bengals Dec./Jan.	..	426	412 426
Broach April-May	..	538	522 5 8
Oomra F. Dec/Jan.	..	491	474 491
Oomra F. March	..	487	472 487
Oomra F. G.	..	..	..
Southerns G.	..	..	..

Receipts for the week ending 25th October 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923	Bales. 1922
Bengals	2816	324
Oomras	2374	410
Dholleras	1319	152
Broach	324	..
Southerns	2033	1199
Persians	..	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	5	..
Other sorts	..	..
Total	9084	2085

Exports for the week ending 27th October 1923.

	Bales.
Europe	7672
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	230
Total	7902
Afloat in harbour Europe	11553
China, Japan and Coast Ports	21995
Total	42553

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 25th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
60977	40631	277829	108060	80820

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 25th Oct. 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920.21	1919-20
Europe	118837	51106	87919	115892	87308
China	10612	1415	25504	10090	1704
Japan	41821	70428	162502	9214	213042
Coast Ports	2767*	3855	2783	2253	682
Total	174037	126894	282208	137249	302736

* Including 227 bales for U. S. of America.

Total Exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 18th Oct. 1923.	..	9,859 bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 25th Oct. 1923.	..	3,62,738 ,,

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

VEN-YUSA
Will Freshen & Clear Your Skin

MAKE a practice of using Ven-Yusa daily and you will be astonished at the noticeable improvement in your skin and complexion.

Ven-Yusa is the only preparation which imparts to the skin the rare purifying and revitalising properties of oxygen.

The softening, refreshing and tonic effects of this non-greasy Ven-Yusa are beyond compare, whilst as a protection against the evils of heat and dust-laden winds, it is indispensible.

Ven-Yusa Crême-de-Luxe is now prepared

'SCENTED' & 'UNSCENTED'

Both forms obtainable in dainty opal jars at Rs. One, all perfumers and Dealers. LV. 128

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

BOMBAY October 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 513.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 563.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 553.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 156.
Bank's buying 660 D/st D P Rs. 150½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 225.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 321.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.50½.
London—Paris Frcs. 76.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 88.60.
London—Rome Liras 99.00.
London—Berlin Marks 350,000 Millions.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, Oct. 24.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 7/8 Quiet
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	31 13/11 Firm
	London, Oct. 26.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 25/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Oct. 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/4
Bank Demand	1-4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/16
Fos. Demand	510
American Dollars	321
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	225
Japan	156
Singapore	169 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Oct. 26.
Exchange on London in Paris	76.20
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Germany	..
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Italy	99,95
Stockholm	17.09
Christiania	29.28
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	25.22
Belgium	90.05
Athens	290.00
	New York, Oct. 26.
Demand Bills	450.090

DISCOUNTS.

	London: Oct. 26.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	27

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 26.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/4 90 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 92
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 3/4 ex Divd. 103 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	58 1/8 58 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 7/8 68 7/8
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4 58 3/4
	London, Oct. 26.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 9/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	,, 102 1/2
7 per cent ,, ,,	117

BULLION.

BOMBAY October 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/10/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/9/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/8.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/8.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/8/9.
B silver ready Rs 80/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement 80/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/8.

BOMBAY, October 26.

Bar Gold ready s. 92/1.
Silver ready d. 31/14.
Silver forward d. 31.9.

TONE OF SILVER—
TONE OF SILVER.—Quiet America sold, India, bought, Market depends upon India.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 27

Ready:— 24—8—3	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.	24—10—0	24—8—3	..
Asho	24—11—0	24—8—0	..
Kartak			
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—7—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Ready:—80—3—0	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida	80—10—0	80—2—0	..
Asho	77—13—0	77—8—0	..
Kartak			
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	1—8—0		

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY October 27.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 62/10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 91.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent. loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13.
6 per cent. Bonds due Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/6.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/12.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 27.

To-day Reuter reported 5 to 9 points up in nearest deliveries whilst 10 points lower in distant deliveries in New York futures. Early the market advanced on short covering, but later prices eased on local traders selling. Liverpool has been reported 41 to 46 points higher. The market advanced on short covering, and scattered buying. Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 26th instant (11-45 a.m.) as under:—

"We think market likely to advance further within next few weeks."

Advices from America continue to be of a bullish nature and it looks as though the crop prospects there are more serious than at one time realized. The situation at the moment is very precarious and the future is impossible to guage.

With regard to the local market although we have for a long time past been very bullish, the advance recently materialised has been more rapid than anticipated and prices have gone higher than we thought would be the case so early in the season. The statistical position of cotton is undoubtedly very strong and it would not surprise us should the advance go still further in the near future. The course of prices here for next few weeks will solely depend upon the advices coming from the other side and our market will govern accordingly.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 554 for F G Broach April/May, and going down by a rupee steadily advanced to Rs. 559 on Offices and Bull operators buying. Selling by Shroffs caused a setback and the value declined to Rs. 557. Around this level Bull operators and Offices were free buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 563½, but quickly gave way to Rs. 557½ on selling by Commission Houses and Marwari jobbers. The prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 558½. Just at the close well-known Indore Operator began to buy and the market jumped to Rs. 561½ and finally closed at Rs. 560. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 560 and closed steady at Rs. 560.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 508 and gradually advanced to Rs. 514 on general and Offices buying. Selling by a Japan House caused the market to touch Rs. 512. At this level Offices and Bull operators were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 517 and after sharp fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 515½. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 504 and gradually advanced to Rs. 513½ on scattered buying, and after sharp fluctuations the rate quoted at 4 p.m. was Rs. 509. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 439 and advanced to Rs. 444 on buying by Commission Houses.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady and the demand was fair.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	560
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	443
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	516
,, ,,	March	510 1/2

	Liverpool, Oct. 26. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	2500
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot fair request	17.88
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels	18.75
New Yorks, 11 a.m.	Jan. 30.35
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 30.39
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 30.40
,, ,, ,, ,,	Oct. 30.23
	Jan. 30.01

OPENING TONE

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 26. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.87—12
Nov.	17.52—10
Dec.	..
Jan.	17.32—10
Feb.	..
Mar.	17.05—11
April	..
May	16.79—11
June	..
July	16.40—15
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Egyptians Mar.	18.11

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 26 To-day's Prices
Oct.	17.70 +19
Nov.	17.42 +23
Dec.	17.21 +21
Jan.	17.21 +15
Feb.	..
Mar.	16 97 +24
April	..
May	16.74 +2
June	..
July	16 40 +23
Aug.	..
September	..
Egyptians. Jan.	17.80
July	17.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Months.	Today's Prices.
October	17.97 +43
November	17.62 +48
December	17.50 +46
January	17.42 +45
February	17.27 +43
March	17.16 +43
April	17.01 +42
May	16.96 +41
June	17.71 +40
July	14.55 +38
August	16.0 +38
September	15.88 +37
Tone:—Strong.	14.81 +35

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Months	Today's Prices.
Oct.	17.85 +31
Nov.	17.85 +31
Dec.	17.90 +23
Jan.	17.95 +20
Feb.	18.01 +21
Mar.	18.11 +31
April	18.19 +32
May	18.27 +31
June	18.34 +35
July	18.38 +39
Aug.	13.38 +39
Sept.	14.30 +31

Manchester market strong and hardening Yarns increased Sales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.90
,, ,, Fully Good	11.30
,, ,, Fine	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.85
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	12.35
,, ,, ,, Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.70
,, ,, Fully Good	14.10
,, ,, Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.80
,, ,, Fully Good	11.20
,, ,, Fine	11.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26.

Week's Receipts of Cotton U. S. Ports	235,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	26,00.
,, ,, to Framnce and Continent	52,000
,, ,, to Japan	21,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	742,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,046,000

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

NEW YORK, October 26.

	To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan.	30.05 +05
	Mar.	30.0 +07
	May	30.05— 0
	July	29.43—70

	Liverpool, Oct 26.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	17.79 +43
	Jan.	17.42 +46
	Mar.	17.16 +43
	May	16.90 +41

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 26.

	To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan.	30.15 +10
	Mar.	30.11 +08
	May	30.18 +13
	July	29.59 +16

	Liverpool, Oct. 26.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	17.76—21
	Jan.	17.2 —15
	Mar.	17.01—15
	May	16.75—15

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 26.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	27/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. O/N paid Sellers	42
WHEAT Red Karachi 492 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Nominal	..
Tone:—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The following are to-dauy's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 9 0	6 7 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 5 0	9 9 0
Barly	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 4 0	
Linseed, April/May	12 7 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15D/J	15 10 9	

SEEDS.

London. Oct. 26.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold O/N Sellers Dull	£ 16 7/8
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 19 3/4
J/F Sellers paid Buyers	
,, Moderate Trade	£ 16 3/8
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Nominal	£ 21 3/4
Tone—Better Feeling.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) O/N Sellers	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Dull	£ 16 7/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Pombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	25/10
Tone—	

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Baga O/N Sellers	20 7/8
Tone—Rather better feeling.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	39 5/8
,, Nov./Dec. Value	36/6
,, Jan./Apl. Done & Buyers	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 26.

Total Actual Export	5000
,, Forwarded	25,000
,, Imports	1,10,000
,, Stock	4,17,000
Actual Weekly Sales	40,000
Water Twist	1/2
Printers Cloth	4 1/6

SKIN SALES.

LONDON, October 26.

Closed to-day very firm. 665,000 goat skins were sold. Madras Prime were 3 to 6 pence dearer, and medium and ordinary from par to 2d. dearer. Bombay goat skins from par to a penny dearer.

Sheep skins 877,000 offered Bombay's were active with an advance of 3d.

LONDON, October 26.

Willett and Grays preliminary sugar crop estimates is as follows:—
Cuban 3,700,000 tons.
Porto Rico 350 000 tons.
Hawaiian 550 000 tons.
Philippine 323,000 tons
United States Beet 750,000 tons.
World's production of cane and Beet sugar is estimated at 19,146,000 tons.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov.-Dec.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex crepe Novtmber	13 1/2
Tone—Flat—Closing steadier.	

FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 26.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	14

METAL REPORT.

Copper Standard G.M.B.	£ ..
Copper best English Selected	£ ..
TIN BLOCK	£ 208 5/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 59 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 8 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Conugated sheats F.O.B. Net	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		75 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

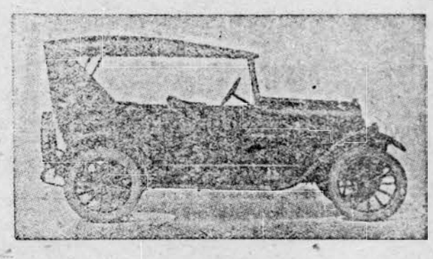
DAILY QUOTATUION RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/4	0 13 9
Tikamdas	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
David	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Sapu ji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Satta a	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Cu.rimbhai	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/4	0 13 0
Sapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 3
Ligthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 11 0
Japan	No. 20	1 0 9
Japan	No. 32	1 9 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1718.

FOR SALE—

A saw mill with 2 portable steam engines specially erected for manufacturing railway wooden keys of B. B., G. I. P. and others.

For details apply to:—

RATILAL K. DESAI., B. A.

Mehmedabad, (Dt. Kaira.)

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Oct. 27.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Oct. 25 1923:

Cotton	2330 Bales
Wheat	2575 Cwts.
Linseed	5149 ,,
Rape, etc	1153 ,,
Gingellyseed	120 ,,
Poppyseed	406 ,,
Groundnuts	499 ,,
Castorseed	3657 ,,
Rice	4156 ,,
Myrabollams	293 ,,
Cottonseed	4059 ,,
Mowraseed	113 ,,
Gram	248 ,,
Jawar	894 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Bajri	1206 ,,
Coal	2703 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTAN NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 28.

	Rs. a. p
Khadi—	
Textile	1 1 6
R. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Bazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix	1 5 6
Pearl	1 5 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 5 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 5 9
R. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Bazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	..
Longcloth Satin Caleadas, 34/40	
Textile (Band)	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 6
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sallas:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	..
No. 125 1/2 per piece	..
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 8 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 6 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	6 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile Per Piece	..
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 10 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 10 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Spring Per Piece	7 9 0
E. D. Racheal ,, ,,	8 14 0
Grabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 12 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Election meeting (1) at Umerkhad Post office, 6.40 p.m. Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

Harwood League: Mechanical Transport vs. Bengal United.

TUESDAY October 30.

Meeting of Bombay Tenants' Association, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

Harwood League: Commercial Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Inaugural ceremony of the new Cotton Green, at Mazagaon, 4 p.m., Seth Narandas Parshotamdas to preside.

Polling Day for Council elections of all Constituencies: Bank Holiday.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 30 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 27m. Sunset 6h 7m.
Oct. 31 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h 6m
Nov 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 6m
Nov. 3 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 39m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 40m; Sunset 6h. 4m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 50	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jnb) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	9 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-20.

PYDHOWNI KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the newly elected Managing Committee of the Pydhowni Khilafat Committee will be held at its office to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to elect an Hon. Secretary and an Hon. Treasurer for the Bombay City Khilafat Committee.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar M.B., B.S. on "Malaria" in the compound of the Social Service League Parel Settlement, Parel Road, to-day at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.). All are requested to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SIR C. J. HALL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). All members of the clerical community are requested to attend the meeting, as the subject is about the Rent Act which affects all tenants in this city.

EDUCATING THE ELECTORATE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a procession has been organised to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. for the purpose of educating the Electorate. It will start from the Office of Union Society, Mandvi and pass through the principal streets of Mandvi. All the volunteer corps of Bombay are requested to attend in time in their uniforms. All the electors of Mandvi are cordially invited to attend the procession.

THE PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

A copy of the Gujarati Edition of 320 pages which contains a list of the witnesses produced before the Commission appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to enquire into the Punjab excesses, will be sent free to any public library on receipt of a letter from its President, enclosing four-anna stamps for postage, to the Swaraj Sabha, Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB R. R. MORAMKAR

We regret to announce the death of Rao Saheb Ramkrishna R. Moramkar, Editor of the Marathi Magazine "Vividha Dnyan Vistar". The death occurred at 7 p.m. on Sunday. He was a Marathi scholar of considerable note. He was intimately connected with the Marathi Sahitya Parishad of which he was the General Secretary from its inception. He belonged to the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community and came of a respectable family in Sawantwadi. He leaves behind him a grand daughter and a nephew and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
100 Sheets,
Anna 1 and Pies 6.
Per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra
V. P. P. not to be accepted.)
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press.

BOMBAY CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee was held on the 26th October last to elect President, Hon. Gen. Secretary and Hon. Chief Treasurer of the above Committee for the next year. The following were unanimously elected:—

Seth Mian Mohd. Haji Jan Mohd. Chhotani, President; Seth Ahmad Haji Siddiq Khatri, Hon. Gen. Secretary; Seth Abdurrahman Haji Mohd. Abba, Hon. Chief Treasurer.

A meeting for the election of the members of the Working Committee of the City Khilafat Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on the 31st instant at 9 p.m. (B. T.) at Dadu Building.

BYCULL DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

In view of the fact that letters written by the Secretaries to the rejected new members as well as to the nominees for the election of the B. P. C. C. from this ward are alleged not to have been received in time by the respective parties, the Managing Committee of this ward has decided to adjourn poll for the B. P. C.C. election till Sunday the 4th November 1923 between 6-30 to 11-30 and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). The general meeting is also adjourned to the same date (4th Nov.) at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Both the general meeting as also the poll will be held in this office at No. 2, Ripon Road (near Parsi Statue). Gentlemen whose applications for membership and nomination to the B. P. C. C. have been rejected are requested to present themselves before Messrs. Usman Sobani and J. B. Patel at this office on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 29th, 30th and 31st instant between 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Shivam and Eruniza have also been requested to be present as representing the Council of the B. P. C. C. With reference to the notice dated 9th instant the register of members will be open for inspection at this office between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m. except on Saturday and Sunday the 3rd and 4th November.

NOMINATIONS.

The following 35 nominations have been received by the Byculla District Congress Committee for the 25 seats for the B. P. C. C. from this ward:—Messrs. V. A. Desai, Osman Sobani, J. B. Patel, Md. Nawab, H. P. Maniar, S. R. Bhatt, M. G. Bhandare, P. J. Mistri, K. N. Naik, S. Nisarul Haq, Manmohandas Atmaram, Md. Oosman, M. N. Nanavati, M. Alreja, Nizamuddin, A. K. Bawla, C. M. Adajania, N. U. Nasim, C. Maichel, Anantram Vaikuntram, I. C. Marfatia, H. J. Trivedi, Syed Ahmed, Md. Hasan Israili, Shrimati Sitabai Anantrain, Shrimati Sarojini Nagarkar, Shrimati Saraswatibai Kaylekar, Munshi Mirza Md. Ali, D. G. Pandit, N. B. Panthki, Sethubhai Kanji Utamji, R. A. Gole, I. L. Kaik, B. S. Sangamnerkar and Anant K. Ekbote.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Following is the result of the first Examination for the Degree in Medicine of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona:

2nd Class—Mr. Koli B. I.

Pass Class:—Messrs. Dixit D. M.; and Godabole G. B.

Not Classed:—Godbole V. G.; Miss Laiwala K. C.; Messrs. Naik B. V., Nerurkar S. H.; Rajhalikhe B. G.; Sane S. V.; Supre M. R.; Sethur N. I. R.; Upadhyaya G. S.; Bhatkar S. V.; Mrs. Nair P. C.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE,

The Secretary of the above Committee writes from Poona: According to the new Constitution the election of the President of this Committee for the new year is to be held by ballot and all the rules, applicable to the election of the members of the All-India Congress Committee hold good. Intending candidates should send in their nomination papers, duly proposed and seconded by two members of the M. P. C. C., so as to reach the Committee before 6 p.m. on the 5th November.

FIRE IN A FLOUR MILL.

On Saturday about midnight a fire broke out in Marani Flour mill situate at Trimbak Pharasram Street near Gol Pitha. The mill belonged to Messrs. Chhaganlal Khimji and Co., and the building to one Parvatibai. The mill being situated in a thickly populated locality mostly composed of poor working class a great consternation prevailed among them. Information was sent immediately to the Byculla Fire Brigade by means of Fire Alarm who transmitted the news to the Babula Tank Fire Brigade which is the nearest station to the scene of fire. Mr. Honey in charge of this station on receipt of information immediately repaired to the scene and with the aid of Fire Brigade ladders went with several lascars on the first floor, broke open the doors and applied the first aid motor air compressure. In the meantime several other fire engines came to the spot from different divisions and helped to put out the fire within half an hour. The mill is insured with the Scottish Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd. The cause of fire is friction in the machinery. The loss is not ascertained yet.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following further donations towards the Funds of the above Institution have been received by the Secretary:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 37,51,785; Bai Meherbai Nanabhoy Saher Rs. 500; The amount subscribed by the family of the late Seth Hirjibhoy Pestonjee Sethna, in pious memory of their dear departed Rs. 50; Bai Dhunbai Pirosha Petit, in pious memory of her late mother Bai Jerbai Dadabhoy Kyas Rs. 39; Mr. Cawasjee Derabjee Panday, for current expenses for May and June 1923 Rs. 30; Mr. Peshotan F. Cooper, in pious memory of the late Mr. Framjee Cawasjee Cooper and the late Bai Dinbai Framjee Cooper Rs. 21; Mr. M. D. Derockhanawalla, for current expenses from April to June 1923 Rs. 15; Mr. S. L. Panday, for current expenses from January to June 1923 Rs. 12; Mr. A. E. Cooper, for current expenses from July 1923 to June 1924 Rs. 12; Mr. N. B. Mehta, in pious memory of the late Mr. Hormasjee Byramjee Mehta Rs. 10; Sums under Rs. 10 Rs. 76; total Rs. 37,52,550.

RS. 30 FINE FOR GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Priestly charged Pandu Shivram with causing grievous hurt to one John Pereira.

The complainant stated that he was a fire man in the Development Department and was going on Friday night to take his tea at Marine Lines when the accused met and demanded some money. The complainant asked the accused to accompany him to a tea shop whereupon the accused gave him a blow knocking off a tooth and rendering his unconscious.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was under the influence of liquor. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

REASONABLENESS OF RESPONSIVE COOPERATION.

MR. BAPTISTA'S LECTURE.

Mr. Joseph Baptista addressed the electors at a meeting at Parel last evening. The audience was composed of a very intelligent class hailing from Southern India. He began by thanking them, and declared that he was confronted by candidates who have been proclaiming their good intentions of working the Councils or wrecking the Reforms according to their Party labels. I am told, said he, that even the way to hell is paved with good intentions. It, therefore, behoves us to examine the Reforms in order to realise what are the functions of the Councils and what scope there is for working or wrecking the Reforms so that we may not be swept away by tall talk and sound and fury signifying nothing I believe a brief account of the evolution of the Councils will be conducive to a clear comprehension.

EVOLUTION OF THE COUNCILS.

Queen Elizabeth's Charter of 1600 empowered the East India Company to make bye-laws for trade and traffic, masters and mariners, not repugnant to the laws, statutes and customs of England. But when commerce changed to conquest the powers were enlarged considerably resembling Parliamentary powers. Up till 1833 the Executive made laws by ordinances, but in 1833 the presence of a Law Member was made obligatory. The Act of 1853 separated the Legislative functions of Government from the Executive functions and placed them into two distinct water-tight compartments. The Executive were reinforced by "additional members" for making laws. At first these consisted exclusively of British officials, not Indians. These officials soon converted the Council into an "Anglo-Indian House of Commons" and the "Inquest of the Nation." But the Executive resented the inquisition even by their own kith and kin. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 forbade inquisition and confined the Council to making laws only. The Council thereby lost its political character. In 1885 the Congress was inaugurated and soon demanded the reform of the Councils. Lord Dufferin responded with remarkable liberality prepared to concede every demand so long as he could enforce the policy of Government by a *nominated majority*; but the Parliament of England stood in the way. Bradlaugh's Bill embodying the demands of the Congress was opposed by Lord Cross' Bill. The upshot was that the right to interpellate the Executive and to criticise the Budget was conceded, but the principle of election was withheld. An intermediate system was invented of recommendation by Municipal bodies for nomination by Government. From 1892 to 1905 the Congress made no further demand. In 1909 Lord Morley's Act conceded almost all that was demanded. He granted the elective principle, abandoned the official majority, but retained the nominated majority except in Bengal. The next demand was the Congress-League scheme of 1916, but it did not approach the gate of Home Rule. In fact Montagu's Reform Act of 1919 is a considerable improvement on the Congress-League scheme, and it conceded the elected majority. The result is this:—The Executive in the Central Government is autocratic—more autocratic than the mighty Czar of Russia ever was in the plenitude of his power. The Viceroy can make any law he pleases after conforming to certain formalities. For parallel powers we must go back 900 years in English history. This legislation by certification has provoked loud lamentation in the Liberal House of Correction. The Upper and Lower Houses can make laws, but they are subject to Vetos. They constitute the inquest of the nation, but the exercise of power hardens the hearts and corrupts the conscience of autocratic rulers. It is, therefore, plain that the Government of India can go on without the favour of the Assembly and in defiance of the frowns of the Assembly. The Viceroy's threat that the Reforms will be in abeyance is no idle threat. And no one will be more delighted than the die-hards of England. If this be the object of any man then there is some scope for wrecking the Reforms; but it does not mean Swaraj. It means the status of slavery which Anglo-Saxons suffered 900 years ago without any of the present delivering features.

DIARCHY AND DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ.

The prospect in the provinces, however, is not so gloomy. In the provinces the Executive is divided into responsible and irresponsible sections. Some subjects are transferred to the responsible Ministers, and some subjects are retained by the irresponsible members of the Executive Council. This is miscalled the Diarchy. Diarchy rhymes well with anarchy. So far as the diarchy is concerned, there is scope both for working and wrecking. The Ministers are responsible to the representatives. The representatives are responsible to the electors. The electors are therefore the masters of the Ministers. This is democratic Swaraj. It would be suicidal for Swarajists to wreck Swaraj; but it would be justifiable for Swarajists to wreck the diarchy to erect a monarchy, where the people is the monarch. Personally I propose to use all available powers to wreck the diarchy in order to ensure for the provinces the Government of the people for the people, by the best of the people. This is what Tilak meant by responsive co-operation. He was a sagacious *guru*. I have come across no *guru* so sagacious and pugnacious as my departed *guru*.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

And now, gentlemen, let us for a moment examine the reasonableness of Tilak's responsive co-operation. You will observe that the so-called Satanic Government responded to the Congress demands within three or four years. The progress was slow, because the demand was moderate. The Moderates kept their demands well within what the bureaucrats would concede. Tilak always asked a little more than could be had. It made all the difference between stagnation and agitation; and agitation is the life-blood of politics and success. Till 1913 the Muslim League more or less boycotted the Congress, and were rather antagonistic to nationalistic aspirations. Nevertheless in 1911 Lord Hardinge indicated advancement on the lines of provincial autonomy. But a new era dawned with the great world war, when the warriors declared that their object was to make the world safe for democracy. Indians shed their blood in various theatres of war. Nationalistic aspirations for Swaraj were stimulated. Home Rule Leagues were instituted with the object of bringing Home Rule from Morley's moon to the plane of practical politics. I was the first to suggest the formation of Home Rule League on the model of the Irish Home Rule League. I was the first President of the first Indian Home Rule League. The dynamic energy of Mrs. Besant combined with the magnetic personality of Tilak enabled Home Rulers to capture the Congress for Home Rule at Lucknow in 1916. The movement for Home Rule now became a mass movement. Tilak sent me to England to enlist the sympathy of the Labour Party. For the first time in history the Labour Party as a party pledged itself to concede Swaraj to India on the principle of self-determination. The Labour Party has now become His Majesty's opposition; and has every prospect of becoming His Majesty's Government at the next elections. The vast mass of the people of England sympathise with our aspirations. I am certain that Mr. Montagu could have piloted a far more liberal Reform Act through Parliament if he were not so anxious to secure the blessing of the bureaucracy. His denunciation of the bureaucratic system as wooden and ante-diluvian had antagonised them. Therefore the Bill became inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing, but do not magnify the strength of the die-hards. Tilak measured their strength and the strength of the Labour Party well enough when he was in England. Upon his return he advocated responsive co-operation, and was actually engaged in organising the Congress Democratic Party upon defined principles when he was summoned to Heaven. Mahatma Gandhi has now galvanised the masses. The passion for Swaraj is becoming more and more overpowering. He has excited the spirit of service and sacrifice. Under these circumstances I feel that responsive co-operation is the swiftest and safest way to Swaraj. It is also the path of peace and goodwill. But this does not mean work in Councils only. No work in Councils will give us Swaraj. The most important work is outside the Councils. The Congress is not virtually Home Rule League for getting Home Rule. The Congress must employ every method that will make for Swaraj. In my humble opinion it should discard no method whatever, whether it be co-operation or non-co-operation. The only criterion is "Does it bring Swaraj nearer our grasp?" Much confusion is caused by the Moslem dogma of "Haram", but now the dogma does not appear to apply with the force it did before the Turkish settlement. So far as Swaraj is concerned the most important thing is organisation. United no power on earth can withhold Swaraj for any length of time without provoking violence and bloodshed. We must negotiate with the Labour Party and boycott of British goods. Our business is to make the question of Home Rule for India, a Party question in England, and our Allies must be the Labour Party and we must let the British Empire know and feel that the Labour Party alone can save India for the British Commonwealth. This accomplished, other questions will soon be solved.

WORK IN COUNCIL.

I have never entered the Council and do not know whether they work or play there. But I believe I can work with some benefit for the people. It requires some skill to make use of the powers of the Council to promote the welfare of the people upon a Party system. Without egotism I can claim to know something of the working of the Party system to be useful in the Council. The work in the Council cannot be good unless the spirit is good. I have always endeavoured to cultivate the spirit of independence and impartiality. Nothing appeals to me so strongly as independence without insolence or rudeness. Nothing repels me so much as subserviency, opportunism, time-serving and low stooping to conquer. I am a Socialist. I believe a man must be imbued with the ennobling spirit of Socialism before he can utilise well the ministrant functions of Government which go to build up a nation, such as education and sanitation, I believe in Trade Unionism. The millionaires are few, the labourers are many millions. More than 90 per cent. of the people have to work and work hard for their daily bread, and they contribute, directly and indirectly, 30 per cent. to the Government exchequer. I believe no man, not animated by the true spirit of Trade Unionism can really serve the people well, or appreciate the importance of a Ministry of Labour in solving Labour problems that constantly arrest the attention of the Executive or the Councils. I am a lawyer, and though lawyers are often decried, I decried I believe there is no profession in the world calculated to develop the spirit of liberty, equality and justice as the study and profession of law. No lawyer will decide without hearing both sides of a question, and when has done so he believes in fiat justitia, raat coelum.

These, gentlemen, are some of my qualifications for appealing to you for your suffrages. I firmly believe in the method of responsive co-operation. It has the sanction of Tilak. No man has laboured for Swaraj as Tilak did amidst curses and calumnies even of his own compatriots and colleagues. No man had so mastered the methods whereby enslaved nations shook off the yoke of tyrants as Tilak did. When such a man on the eve of his death proclaimed responsive co-operation it appealed to me as the last testament of a patriot and Prophet written under Divine inspiration. It is to me sacred as a creed. And I trust it will also be the same to all the sons and daughters of India bent upon having Swaraj, the whole Swaraj, and nothing but Swaraj. So help us Heaven.

DR. PARANJPYE'S ADDRESS TO GRADUATE VOTERS.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Minister of Education met the graduate voters at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday night, and answered questions in regard to his policy Sir G. K. Parakh presiding.

Dr. Paranjpye said whatever might be their opinion about the value of the reforms, it had given them some political education and it was sure to prove of lasting benefit to them. He had always tired to work, honestly and straight forwardly, and he had always stated his opinions whether they were popular or not. He always considered himself an Indian first and last, without regard to divisions and castes. He was of the opinion that it was by education alone they could raise their country. He had tried to raise the level of the people of India, and that could only be done by means of education. But the progress of education must be continuous in order that the results might be permanent—and it must be in all directions. To continue that work was he now seeking their sufferage and not for anything else. They were called traitors and reviled when they went into the Council,—instead of wasting their time in using adjectives whether the Government of India Act was inadequate and disappointing—but they must know that all great benefactors of ages were reviled and abused in the same manner, although he did not call himself one of those great men. Now those very people who had abused them were trying to get into Councils. He did not think that a councillorship or even ministership was the *summum bonum* of his life for he thought he could do greater and more useful work in other walks of life. ("Hear hear"). When a lot of criticism was levelled at him as a Minister, that criticism could only have weight if his rival were prepared to accept office of a Minister, but if he refused to accept any office then his criticism was of no account whatever. He had always tried to work as a Minister according to the principles which he had held throughout his life. He had laid down a policy of education which had to be worked out for years to come to get any good results. There was a tendency on the part of people to criticise small details losing sight of the greater things, like losing sight of the wood in looking at the trees. So far as the actual administration was concerned, no pleasure was brought to bear on the Ministers, although in matters financial they had to suffer like all other departments and all other countries. He assured his voters that if he were returned to the Council again, he would work in the same manner as he had done already.

In answer to a question Mr. Paranjpye said the Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat were suspended not because they were giving national education, but because they disobeyed the law to which they owed their existence. They refused to allow their schools to be inpected by Government inspectors, and for that reason they were suspended.

He did not think that their imperfect human nature allowed them to do away with whipping in jals altogether. The question that was actually put to voting in the Council was the question of whipping prisoners generally. He did not think that under ordinary circumstances whipping could be abolished in jails in India.

A number of questions were asked at the end, which were neither intelligent nor intelligible. The Minister himself answered the questions with readiness, but there was a great deal of boisterousness on the part of the questioners, and Mr. Paranjpye's supporters did not ease the situation very much by their interference.

DR. VIEGAS' APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Before the Young Men's Hindu Association, Dr. A. G. Viegas delivered a lecture on "The Work *in* the Councils", on Saturday night, Dr. Ferreira presiding.

Dr. Viegas said his public life was before them for the last 34 years and he would be glad to answer any questions on his past career or on what he was going to do in the Council. The first duty of a man who was sent into the council was to serve his constituency to the best of his ability without being influenced by anything. He must not be led away by the experts in doing his duty; they had to cast away all the ornamentation and consider each matter by going to its very root and thus serve the people. The speaker then gave an account of his methods of work in the Corporation where he had to scrutinise the schemes brought forward by the Municipal executive and there to bring forward his own constructive plans. He thought the proposals for the dumping of the city's sewage into the harbour was most suicidal; by doing so they would be reducing the second city in the Empire into the original fishing village. When there was the high sea available for throwing their sewage why should they dump it into the harbour? They had half completed the Sewage scheme at the Lovegrove Pumping Station and now they were going to abandon it for a new fangled scheme! He gave his opposition to it as an example of the independent judgment brought to bear by him on all such questions.

HIS SERVICES TO THE CITY.

He mentioned his services in getting the Bhandarwada and Malabar Hill reservoirs repaired and thus preventing large quantities of water from running into the sea. All his life he had served the middle and poor classes in the city. He had attended the Corporation regularly and assiduously He had also done his best for the working classes in the city and he it was who had urged the opening up of the northern parts of the city to relieve the congestion.

He was a Congressman and an out and out Congressman and he had contributed out of his money to the Congress funds, and he was as good and as true a Congressman as Sir P. M. Mehta or G. K. Gokhale, the two pillars of that body. About the accusation made against him in a verna-

(Continued on page 8.)

ALL-INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

In pursuance of the resolutions passed by a meeting of the All-India Volunteers at Delhi during the last Congress sessions, Dr. N. S. Hardiker of Hubli has issued a circular, as provisional general secretary, suggesting the formation of an organisation of Volunteers which he tentatively names, "Rashtra Seva Mandal." This question will come up for consideration before the All India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada during the next Congress Sessions and the Bulletin appeals to all those who are engaged in the fight for freedom for India to help the Office bearers of the Provisional Board of the Conference when they tour the country for purposes of propagating that idea as well as strengthening and organising Volunteer Corps throughout the land. The work done by the Provisional Board which met at Delhi during the Congress sessions is given in the Bulletin:

1. A committee of three was appointed to draw up a constitution of the said "Rashtra Seva Mandal." It has to submit a final draft to the Conference at Cocanada.

2. All Volunteer Organisations in each Province were urged to unite and hold a Provincial Conference and elect eleven delegates for the Cocanada Conference. These delegates are expected to lead the Volunteer movement in their own locality. One from among these is to be appointed Provincial Commander. All these delegates should undergo a training of at least one month before they attend Cocanada. This traning to include:—

(a) *Physical Exercises* such as—wrestling, running, cycling, riding, swimming etc.

(b) *Hindi Drill* as systematised by Prof. Manikrao of the Jumma Dada Vyayam Shala of Baroda and published in a leaflet in Hindi giving necessary instructions in Drill, is recommended:

(c) *First Aid* including (1) the knowledge of controlling crowds (2) the knowledge of extinguishng fires, (3) and the knowledge of helping petople effectively during floods.

(d) knowledge of the Congress Constitution and congress activities; a short history and geography of India in general and Congress Provinces in particular;

(e) knowledge of some of the existing laws of the present Government.

3. It was resolved not to charge any delegation fees. But the delegates will have to be pledged (Ahmedabad Pledge) Volunteers will have to possess certificates from the president of the provincial Volunteer Conference. If such Conference is not held in their Province either for lack of time or for lack of organisation or otherwise, then they will have to produce certificates from the Chief of their own individual institutions. The forms of such certificates and pledges to be supplied by the Provisional Board. These, after being duly filled and signed, are to be received by the General Secretary, Hubli (Karnatak) before the 5th of December 1923.

4. It was decided to have voting by province only. Each Province to have one vote.

5. It was settled to lodge and board the delegates in one Camp at Cocanada at the cost of the Volunteers.

6. The financing the whole Conference was to be effected by raising Rs. 4,000. This amount is intended to be collected by requesting each Congress Province to contribute Rs. 200. If all the twenty Congress Provinces contribute their might it is hoped to save about Rs. 1,500 after holding the Conference.

7. All Volunteers and delegates were requested to wear a uniform made of pure handspun and handwoven Khaddar. The Provincial Commander to wear his Provincial insignia besides. The Uniform to be of:—(a) One Kudata containing 4 pockets (two breast pockets with flaps and two inward side pockets) 2 shoulder flaps with buttons. It should be so long as to reach the middle of the thigh. Sleeves to be 2/3 of the arm. (b) One Janghia or half-pant reaching the knee-joint, Mahomedan Volunteers only to have breaches. These to have two pockets on sides and four buttons in front. (c) One Gandhi cap 3 and 3/4 inches in height. It should not have any ornaments on it. (d) One Langoti; (e) One Volunteer bag (Samples of these could be had at one Rupee and a half from the Taluka Congress Committee, Hubli); (f) One Jet Black country blanket.

Two such sets of uniforms are quite necessary for every Volunteer delegate. Besides these he could have other necessary material. At any cost his bag and baggage must be very handy and very tidy.

We earnestly hope that all lovers of India will help the Provisional Board to train, to discipline and to guide Volunteers and make the Cocanada Conference a success. Any information regarding this organisation will be supplied by Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Varta Prasarak, Sangh, Hubli, Karnatak.

AMERICAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports ..	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
„ „ Continent	27,000
Futures at New York Dec.	30.67+09
„ „ „ Jan.	30.05+05
„ „ „ Mar.	30.08+07
„ „ „ May.	30.08—10
„ „ „ July	29.43—10
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	30.50+25
Futures „ „ Jan.	29.99
„ „ „ Mar.	29.88
Sair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	11 3/8
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined	63 3/4

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1923
(598th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NEXT BRITISH ELECTION.

Events seem to become livelier in Britain with the approach of the date for the reopening of Parliament for an autumn session. Or, perhaps, it is the intoxication of the Imperial Conference that has made the usually level-headed Mr. Baldwin lose his head. For the talk about introducing effective tariff protection in the next British budget, as a means to develop and protect the native industries of Britain and as an insurance against the growing scourge of unemployment, can portend nothing else than a new general election, before even a year has expired since the last one took place. The present Prime Minister is not a man to indulge merely in hot air, or pyrotechnics; and the political pundits, whose opinions have been assiduously cabled by Reuter, are certainly correct in presaging a new election. There is, of course, no need to attach any importance to Mr. Baldwin's special pleading that a slight extension of the pledges of his predecessor need not compel him to go to the country. An effective protection of the type desired by the Prime Minister, with the definite policy of relieving unemployment, is not a slight extension of the clearest possible pledge given by Mr. Bonar Law during the last general election not to meddle with the tariff policy of Britain. It is a fundamental change in the fiscal policy, and democracy would be a farce and a fraud if a Government returned on one issue considered itself authorised by its tame party majority to force through the legislature such a radical orientation of the fundamental policy of the country.

But since Mr. Baldwin himself has declared that he would not be afraid to invite the opinion of the country on the issue now raised there is nothing to be said about the special pleader. The question of interest is entirely different. Mr. Baldwin is perfectly right on the financial issue, and every well-informed financier would support him in the belief that tinkering with the currency of the country would bring no solution of the labour unemployment problem. Sound, if somewhat orthodox and cautious finance ing, is the one achievement of the present Government, which it would never care to undo. Deliberate inflation of currency might give a specious appearance of hectic prosperity—only to lead the country into an irremediable chaos. But where the party predilections of the Baldwin ministry seem to have blinded the Prime Minister to the real evil of the situation is in regarding the social legislation of the last few years as being responsible, even indirectly, for the present difficulties of Britain. Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Benefits, Sickness and Accident Insurance make up together a social structure, which certainly costs a great deal to maintain, and the charges of which seem to come out in a disproportionate measure from the richer classes. These latter are now kicking at the arrangement, forgetting the fundamental injustice of the present organisation of society that the riches of one mean the bloodsucking improvishment of a hundred or a thousand, and that the tax-adjustments have at all to be made because initially there has been injustice in the distribution of the nation's produce. The talk about protective tariffs and encouragement to industry is merely a dope for redistributing taxation, so that indirect taxes on the food and drink of the people at large will shoulder a greater share of the public burden.

It is just here that the real issue will be joined if and when the new election takes place. Must the people's food be taxed so that the millionaires' income tax be reduced? The suggested new taxes may or may not protect the local British industries. After all, against whom is the protection sought? Not against any continental rival, obviously. And against America the protective tariff would not avail Britain in the least. As regards Empire development being assisted by such measures in England, we recognise it would be a good example for Britain to try and placate the principal colonies by sacrificing her own immediate interests. But, even apart from the natural scepticism of the student of these suggestions for the last generation or more as to their ever materialising, themselves we may reasonably ask: Will Britain make this great and fruitless sacrifice? We do not think so.

"INDIA HONOURED AT GENEVA."

Many a reader will doubtless rub his eyes on reading this headline, but we hasten to inform him that it is not a creation of ours but that of "New India," which would appear to have just lighted on the momentous discovery that "at the last session of the League of Nations, one of the Indian delegates, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, was unanimously elected a Vice-President of the League and President of one of its Committees." In our contemporary's opinion, it goes without saying that since one of the "Indian delegates" has been "honoured" in this manner, India too must deem herself "honoured" by the League. Yet only the other day, another "Indian delegate," we mean Mr. Hasan Imam, on the eve of his departure from England to India, after his labours at Geneva, was reported to have expressed to the London representative of the "Leader," his "deep disappointment with the work of the League" and "the humiliation of India's subordinate status." The opinion of the third "Indian delegate," Lord Hardinge, as to the outcome and value of the joint labours of the "Indian delegates" at Geneva has not yet been recorded. But from what has happened to the Jam Saheb and what has been stated by Mr. Hasan Imam, it must become obvious to their countrymen that India's "subordinate status" does not at all stand in the way of some at least of her "delegates" being "honoured" by their colleagues at Geneva. Whether slighted India should seek consolation in such a thought is a difficult thing to say. The "honour" done to the "delegate" would appear to most observers, including the countrymen of the "delegate" thus "honoured," to be at the expense of India, for such "honours" as have been showered on the Jam Saheb and the Maharaja of Alwar, while their countrymen continue to be insulted everywhere in the Empire and while the "subordinate status" of India remains as it is, only add to the humiliation of India. Mr. Sastri was "honoured" in this very manner and he rubbed shoulders with the highest in the Empire, but he discovered ultimately that he was no better than "a helot in a Boer Empire." Can the new "Knight of the Round Table" and the "Vice-President of the League of Nations" hold the candle, in point of intellectual eminence, to Dr. Sapru and Mr. Hasan Imam? Yet, it is they who have been honoured, not their "humbler" colleagues. We wonder that our Madras contemporary should have suggested that *India* has been honoured because a puppet of the Government of India has been elevated to the dignity of a Vice-President of the League!

Notes of the Day.

"My Holidays Are Over."

The sentiment epitomised in these four words is characteristic of the elder of the Ali Brothers. He accepted his incarceration as a temporary holiday, and he now returns to his work like a giant refreshed ready for all eventualities and with a determination to give a good account of himself. If there is one trait above all in Maulana Shaukat Ali's personality that endears him to his countrymen, it is his absolute fearlessness, born of an unshakable faith in the righteousness of the cause for which he is fighting. In his speech at Ahmedabad, the Maulana referred to his "strike" in the jail in consequence of his being asked to submit to the revolting treatment which is peculiar, so far as one knows, to the Indian jails only—that of compelling the prisoners every now and then to strip themselves naked in full view of the inmates of the jail who may be present on the occasion. Whatever justification there may be for such a regulation in the case of dangerous convicts there is absolutely no warrant for its enforcement in the case of prisoners of the standing of the Maulana or any political prisoner. The practice is a blot on Indian prison administration and in the name of decency it should be put an end to without loss of time.

"Forward."

We have received the first number of "Forward", the new Calcutta English daily edited by Deshbandhu Das. The fact that Deshbandhu Das is to edit the paper is eloquent of the purpose which the journal is intended to fulfil and the policy it will follow. The new daily begins its career with a considerable handicap resulting from the lack of expert editorial supervision, but against this may be set the unique advantage which the association of a great personality gives. We heartily wish success to the journal of which the great purpose, as Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of its Directors, says in a message, was foreshadowed on the eve of its birth "by a desperate resort to barbarous method on the part of the bureaucracy," the arrest and detention of its first Manager, under Regulation III of 1818, being "the surest and happiest augury of the triumphant career which lies before it."

Allahabad's Reply.

The Allahabad Municipality and public have given an effective reply to the challenge to national self-respect given by the Viceroy in his recent utterances. A few busy-bodies in the town, mostly subordinates of or hangers-on of the local bureaucracy, in imitation of the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, recently resolved to vote an address to Lord Reading "on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad." They held their meeting with closed doors in the Mayo Hall, subscribed among themselves and their friends the funds needed for the casket and printing of the address and later proclaimed to the world that the Viceroy would be accorded a warm public welcome to the city. But their little game has, alas, been spoiled by the citizens of Allahabad. What view the vast majority of the citizens of Allahabad take of his regime, is well indicated in the dignified and emphatic resolutions of the Board and the public meeting. If after the frank declaration of the public meeting, any admirer of the Viceroy, suggests that the Board does not speak for the public of Allahabad, he can do so only with his tongue in his cheek.

Lord Reading's Failure.

The resolution of the Allahabad Municipal Board dissociating itself from the welcome to be given to the Viceroy has, as was to be expected, thrown the local Anglo-Indian journal into a paroxysm of futile fury. It can find no words of abuse strong enough to denounce what it is pleased to call "the disreputable and disloyal action" of the Board. The resolution constitutes, in its opinion, "an insult to one who is not only the King-Emperor's direct representative, but an eminent lawyer and statesman of world-wide reputation." While not questioning in the least Lord Reading's achievements both as a lawyer and a statesman, before he set foot in this country, it is permissible to point out that his lordship has failed egregiously as an administrator. The fall of such an eminent lawyer and statesman is eloquent testimony to the evil of the bureaucratic system to which he has fallen a victim. Within the brief space of two and a half years, it has completely enslaved him and instead of re-installing the Goddess of British Justice on the high pedestal from which she had been dragged down into the dust, as he proposed to do, he has helped only to drag her further into the mire as the administration of justice, during the last two years, has conclusively demonstrated to the world. Without the least compunction he has permitted the open perversion of law—as witness the misuse of the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for the purpose of strangling the national movement—and resort to a barbarous and rusty weapon like the Bengal Regulation III of 1818, in violation of pledges distinctly given. Is there any other country on the face of the earth, *including* Soviet Russia, where in one single year over 30,000 "politicals" were thrown into prison for "offences" unconnected with violence? The "Pioneer" characterises the absention of the Municipal Board from the welcome to Lord Reading as an insult to the King-Emperor's direct representative. But did any past representative of the Crown betray the trust reposed in him as grossly as his lordship has done? Instead of the "sympathy" for which His Majesty pleaded eloquently in the Guildhall, his representative has offered the people of this country scorpions and lashes! Lord Reading has grievously betrayed both the trust of the Crown and the confidence of the people of this country, which was given to him in the fullest measure when he set foot on her shores.

Well done, Allahabad!

The Allahabad Municipal Board has lost no time in taking steps to carry out the mandate of the Congress in respect of the boycott of Empire goods. We have no doubt that the other Municipal and local boards in the country will follow suit and help the nation to present a united front till the insult offered to the nationals of this country is wiped out and their legitimate claims are conceded unreservedly. Let the Imperial politicians grow eloquent to their heart's content on the prospects of an ever-expanding Indian market for Empire manufactures and let them pour what ridicule they like on the Indian boycott movement, but if the people of this country are true to themselves and firm in their determination to eschew British goods, it will not take long to make the people of Great Britain and the Dominions realise that the movement is capable of inflicting grave and lasting injury on some of their vital industries and that it would be wiser to conciliate Indian opinion before it is too late than to risk the very existence of these industries built up by decades of patient labour. Let those who scoff at the possibility of the movement doing any serious harm to British industries, recall to mind the admissions made by the late Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, regarding the set-back given to British trade and industries by the non-co-operation movement two years ago. India, as the largest single consumer of British goods, holds, so to say, the key to the prosperity or ruin of British industry as a whole and British industrialists and traders cannot afford to ignore the potentialities for irreparable injury the boycott movement possesses. The people of this country, therefore, should stick to their resolve and carry their efforts to success, undeterred by either the ridicule poured on these efforts or the undisguised hostility shown by those who stand to suffer by the success of the movement.

International Labour Conference.

Indian Labour has a just cause to feel aggrieved at the scant consideration given by the International Labour Conference to the protest of the Trades Union Federation of Bengal against the nomination of Mr. Chowdhury as the Indian Workers' delegate to the Conference. The attitude of the Conference in this connection is in glaring contrast with that adopted by it in respect of the Japanese delegate. Ever since the Conference was inaugurated the Japanese Government has been nominating delegates on behalf of the Japanese workers whose representative character has been repudiated on every occasion by the vast majority of the workers. The cumulative effect of these protests has evidently not been lost on the Conference, for we see that it has given a broad hint to the Japanese Government that it may have to reject the credentials of the latter's future nominees if their representative character is again challenged by labour organisations in Japan. In the case of India, no difficulty arose during the last three years owing to the Government of India adhering scrupulously to the selection of the Indian Workers' delegates by the workers themselves. But this year, it has nominated a delegate, who does not enjoy the confidence of workers in the country and against whose appointment the Bengal Federation has strongly protested. Unfortunately, labour organisations in this country are still sadly lacking in solidarity and are to be seen speaking not with one but several discordant voices. Part of the blame for the failure of their protest against the usurpation of their rights by the Government of India must, therefore, be laid on the shoulders of the workers themselves. Until the Indian trade unions are placed on a sound basis and are well knit into a federation which can speak and act as the sole authoritative body, it is futile for Indian workers to expect that they can make their voice heard effectively at Geneva. The labour organisations in this country must take a warning from the slight they have suffered at Geneva, and should take immediate steps to put their house in order.

Municipal Reform.

A correspondent writes:—"The scandal of the local Municipal administration has reached that stage of its growth when, instead of loud-mouthed and indignant criticism of every unauthorised and culpable action or omission of the Executive authorities, some other direct steps striking at the very root of the evil must be adopted and persistently followed. The last two years—goodness knows how long, before—unmistakably disclosed the hollowness of the pretensions of some of the "City Fathers" to be the trustees of the interests and honour of the City as also of the claim that the Corporation exercises a rigid and judicious control over its Executive. That tale had its days of credence but the times have changed. The new Nationalist Municipal Party have nobly raised the standard of revolt against this pretension but they too have not, it is regrettable to note, tackled the root of the problem. The inherent defects of the present Corporation are (1) the presence of a conspicuous number of "Addresswallahs" and that kind of Cooperators who sell their self-respect, the public honour and public purpose, and (2) the presence of a non-Indian official Commissioner as the Executive head. The former should be best dealt with by their constituencies which must be educated to send the best men who will value public honour above paltry gains or personal favours. This secures an overwhelming nationalist majority. For the second, the Corporation has the power under Section 51 of the Municipal Act to remove the Commissioner by not less than 45 votes of the Councillors in case of his being found "incapable or guilty of misconduct or neglect." But the evil will not be completely eradicated unless the post is Indianised and disofficialised. Every dissentient vote in favour of the Commissioner gives him a step to disobedience of the wishes of the Corporation and the evil is much greater in a non-Indian official and particularly a member of the Covenanted Civil Service. Experience has borne ample testimony to the above contention and no stone should be left unturned by the Nationalists to achieve the objects. Sometime ago there was a discussion resolving that a Colonial should be debarred from being appointed as Municipal Commissioner, but the work must be carried on still further in the direction of Indianisation and disofficialisation. Then only public honour will be safe in the hands of its representatives and public wishes will be loyally and scrupulously executed.

FREEDOM.

Freedom from fear is the freedom I claim
for you,
My Motherland.

Fear, the phantom demon,
shaped by your own distorted dreams;

Freedom from the burden of ages
bending your head, breaking your back,
blinding your eyes to the beckoning call
of future;

Freedom from shackles of slumber
with which you fasten yourself to
night's stillness,
mistrusting the star that speaks
of Truth's adventurous path;

Freedom from the anarchy of a destiny
whose sails are weakly yielded
to blind uncertain winds,
And the helm to a hand
ever rigid and cold as death;

Freedom from the insult
of dwelling in a doll's world,
Where movements are started
through brainless wires,

Repeated through mindless habits.
Where figures wait in patient obedience
for a master of show
To be stirred into a moment's
mimicry of life.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.
in the "Forward."
September 27, 1923.

REPARATIONS TANGLE.

PROPOSED ALLIED CONFERENCE.

FRANCE'S QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.

LEAFIELD, October 27.

The French reply to the British communication in regard to the proposed Economic Conference in which America will take part, if all the Allied Powers agree to be represented, reached the Foreign Office last night. It is understood that the reply indicates a qualified acceptance of the inquiry into Germany's capacity for payment, such inquiry being of an advisory capacity acting under the auspices of the Reparations Commission. The precise purport of the French communication is not, as yet, made known, but it is believed that the limitations which the French Government would place upon the terms of reference of the proposed Commission will receive careful examination by the British Cabinet early next week. Newspapers understand that the other chief Powers interested in reparations have indicated unmistakably their sympathy with this latest British effort supported by America to break through what the "Daily Telegraph" describes as rusty barbed wire entanglements by which the problem has so long been surrounded. The American correspondents of the English newspapers say that in the United States, as is certainly the case in Britain since Mr. Baldwin's solemn and direct appeal to M. Poincare, eyes are now turned on France.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENT.

Referring to this fact the "Times" recognises that as a result of the action of the last few months "any movement by the French Government away from fixed and isolated policy of this year into the broader sphere of general negotations can only be accomplished with difficulty. It may be that presuppositions but such a movement are already present in French opinion. We can hardly imagine that extreme difficulty of the economic problems connected with the reorganisation of industry in the Ruhr are not vividly present to many thoughtful minds in France. Quick and subtle French intelligence, hemmed in though it may be by restrictions of dominant idea, is certainly not unaware of the exact nexus between reparations and the present deplorable condition of Germany. Who ever is responsible for that condition some great and benificial changes must take place in Germany before she can effectively pay to the Allies the enormous sums set down to her account."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" COMMENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" says "the World has been disappointed so often in respect of this vexing and baffling problem that we are cautious of expressing any view which may seem to savour of optimism. But whereas on some previous occasions volleying 'No' has been returned from Paris as soon as the first overture has been received and translated this time there are at least certain indications which promise that British invitation will be occorded a new and careful examination. But there are big stumbling blocks in the way and the most eloquent appeals to moral sense of humanity may beat against them without, unhappily having power to remove them.""

Liberal newspapers express the hope that, if the conference is held, its powers will be real and not too severely attenuated by conditions insisted on in Paris or elsewhere.—(B. O. W.)

BELGIAN ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Brussels.—Belgium has notified London and Washington of her acceptance of the suggestion for a reparations conference appointed by the Reparations Commission.

QUALIFIED FRENCH ACCEPTANCE.

London.—Britain has received French assent to the international Committee but it is generally admitted the nature of the assent puts a full-dress conference on reparations out of question. The next step is expected to be that the Reparations Commission will invite the American and Allied Governments to sit on the proposed Committee.

Paris.—It is emphasised the Committee of enquiry on Germany's capacity is purely advisory and the Reparations Commission is not bound to adopt its recommendations. —Reuter.

Rome.—It is semi-officially reported that Italy has favourably replied to the British proposal regarding the invitation to the United States to collaborate with the Allies in the reparations solution.—Reuter.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

MR. BALDWIN ELECTED LORD RECTOR.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Baldwin has been elected Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University with 1236 votes. Lord Buckmaster (Liberal) polled 488 and Hon. Bertrand Russell (Labour) 261 votes. —Reuter.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

SAXON GOVERNMENT

RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNISTS' AGITATION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Berlin.—The Imperial Government has demanded the resignation of the Saxon Government by to-morrow. This step is the outcome of the Communist members of Government inciting others to violence and rebellion against the Imperial Government. Herr Stresemann has informed the Saxon Promier, Dr. Zeigner that the Imperial Government will no longer recognise his Ministry and notified him of measures the Imperial Government will take in the event of non-resignation.

Following the recent conference between the Federal Premiers and Ministers, the Imperial Government has asked the Bavarian Government immediately to restore to its command the Bavarian Reichswehr authority over which it assumed some days ago.—Reuter.

BERLIN INDIFFERENT TOWARDS SEPARATISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Berlin.—News from Paris states the formation of the SSeparatist Government is not taken seriously in Berlin and it is pointed out the Ministers have nothing to govern.—Reuter.

EMPIRE CURRENCY.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

London.—Yesterday's discussion at the Economic Conference on Empire currency had special relation to Darling's scheme for common empire currency bills for the Dominions using sterling currency which Mr. Massey urged should be considered by a special committee with a view to alleviating the intolerable system of exchange transfers at present hampering trade. Mr. Bruce strongly supported by Mr. Burton (South Africa) condemned the scheme and the latter urged that a return to the gold standard was the only effective remedy. The Conference decided to appoint a Committee to examine the whole question of Imperial transfers.—Reuter

THE EARL OF ATHLONE.

LEAFIELD, October 27.

The King has approved the appointment of the Earl of Athlone to be Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa in succession to Prince Arthur of Cannaught whose period of office will shortly expire. The Earl of Athlone is Queen's brother and Prince Arthur is the King's cousin. He will probably leave England with the Countess for South Africa in January. Although this will be the first important official post in the Empire to be held by the Earl of Athlone, he was appointed Governor General of Canada a few weeks before the War Broke out. The appointment was cancelled in order that he might proceed on active service.—(B. O. W.)

SIND'S FAREWELL TO GOVERNOR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ABU ROAD, October 28.

The following telegram has been received by H. E. Sir George Lloyd from the Commissioner in Sind: "In bidding His Excellency a respectful farewell Sind will ever remember His Excellency's kind and fostering care and will march forward encouraged by His Excellency's last inspiring words to achieve the destiny which His Excellency has set before the Province, and with which His Excellency's name now and henceforward is ever indissolubly linked."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency sent the following reply: "I deeply appreciate your kind message. I shall be grateful if you would convey to the local authorities and people in Sind my very sincere appreciation of the warmth of their reception throughout Sind on my farewell visit. I was much touched by the demonstration of their appreciation of such services as I have been able to render the Province, and shall long and gratefully remember their cordial co-operation throughout the last five years."

REDUCED CHARGES FOR RADIO TELEGRAMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, October 28.

The charges for Wireless and Radio telegrams to and from ships at sea through the Indian Government coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Rangoon, Port Blair and Victoria Point have been reduced by two annas per word until further notice.

BERAR MUSLIMS' DONATION.

The Secretary, Jamiate Tablighe Islam wires from Poona on October 27:—

The Mussalmans of Berar have expressed their confidence in the Jamiate Dawato Tablighe Islam of Poona by donating Rs. 1,500 towards its funds. This donation has to-day been received through Mr. Ghulamyasin Khan, vice-President, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Berar, and Mr. Abdurrahman Khan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Khamgaon. The Jamaiyat expresses its grateful thanks to the Berar Musalmans for their substantial donation."

"MY HOLIDAYS ARE OVER"

PLENTY OF WORK TO DO.

ANSWERABLE TO THE CHIEF AT YARODA.

HUMILIATING JAIL SEARCH.

SHAUKAT ALI'S SORROW FOR NOT BEING FLOGGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

Interviewed by a press representative, Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "As a humble worker, I have been lucky enough to have a younger brother. God was so good to me that, when my younger brother went to England, and when we came out of Betul jail, he gave me an elder brother, whom I need not describe. Between my great brother and chief, Mahatma Gandhi, and younger brother Mahomed Ali, I have been squeezed in between and for the little work I did I got a tremendous lot of credit in the country. The love, affection and kindness showered upon me by all Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians and Sikhs alike and especially by our Hindu sisters was something that I had always treasured and that warmth kept me happy and cheerful all through. With their assistance and the help of God above and the idea that I will have to answer for my work to my chief in Yaroda, I hope I will be able to do as much work as a lazy vagabond can do. My holidays are over and there is now plenty of work for me and God willing, I will give a good account of myself.

JAIL EXPERIENCE.

Questioned as to whether the report that he did not work while in jail was correct, he said: "I never refused to work as such. In fact, I worked from 1st November till nearly the end of March, when they started the humiliating jail search, which consisted of taking off my shirt and trousers, the opening of my little *langot* and then jumping up to show that I had concealed nothing. I refused to work as a protest, knowing full well that if they wished to continue their humiliating conditions and treat me as a felon, then the only condition under which I could live was the use of flogging. In this matter my sympathies are not with my great chief and master but with Maulana Hasrat Mohani. I am sorry they did not flog me."

Maulana Shaukat Ali and party left this morning for Ajmere.

FOR COUNTRY AND RELIGION.

ALI BROTHERS READY TO BE HANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

Addressing a public meeting last night Maulana Shaukat Ali said that after his release from the jail he did not find unison as before in the cries of "Allaho Akbar" and "Bande Matram." While the Hindus were crying "Allaho Akbar", Mahomedans were not crying "Bande Matram". Maulana Shaukat Ali, however reminded the Mahomedans of the help rendered by the Hindus under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in the cause of the Khilafat and exhorted them to be ready to carry out the orders of the Congress for civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes. Maulana Mahomed Ali, who followed, said that Hindu-Muslim unity was not difficult to be achieved within a short time. He was hopeful Government had dispelled the terror of jail from their minds and he and his brother were ready to be hanged for their country and religion.

THE CLOSING OF MINES.

STINNES CONFERS WITH STRESEMANN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Berlin.—Herr Stinnes and other industrialists after conferring with Herr Stresemann have reopened negotiations with General Degouttee and the closing of the mines will depend on the result of the negotiations.—Reuter.

FRENCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO SEPARATISTS.

Cologne.—The Separatis movement is fizzling out in numerous places in the Rhineland but still holds ground at Aix la Chapella, Monn, Dueren and Crefeld. The Belgians at Aix la Chapelle have disarmed the police and arrested thirty-nine of them, also nineteen students. The French have proclaimed martial law at Bonn and it is stated the French High Commissioner has been ordered from Paris to acknowledge the legality of the Separatist movement.

Paris.—The Rhineland Government was formed at Coblence on October 26th with Matthews as premier and Von Matzen as Foreign Minister. The Government has already discussed the question of the new currency with the Farnc as unit.—Reuter.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

A SURPRISING APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

New York.—The selection of Mr. Kellogg as successor to Mr. Harvey has caused considerable surprise in Washington, chiefly because his name had never been mentioned previously in connection with this post, although it is now known that President Harding had him in mind for the post before he died. The "New York Times" regards the appointment as a compliment to the West and the "New York World" comments favourably on Mr. Kellogg's personal qualification.—Reuter.

DUTCH CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Hague.—Beerenbrouch and the Caibnet have resigned in consequence of the rejection of a bill for the construction of a fleet for the Dutch East Indies. The Queen has requested the Ministers to remain in office at present.—Reuter.

TURKISH POPULAR PARTY.

COMMISSARS' LAST MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Constantinople.—After a meeting of the Popular Party, presided over by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Council of Commissars resigned.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CABINET.

SARDAR SEPAH ACCEPTS PREMIERSHIP.

TEHEREN, Oct. 27.

Sardar Sepah has accepted the premiership and the Shah will proclaim him Premier at the sittings of Eid Salaam to-morrow. The Cabinet will probably be formed within a week. Shumiatski is returning to Teheran and will probably arrive to-morrow. —Reuter.

THE SHAH GOES TO EUROPE,

TEHERAN, Oct. 28.

The Shah has issued a manifesto appointing Sardar Sepah as the Premier and also announcing that owing to ill health he is again obliged to journey to Europe. He is leaving here on 4th November via Mesopotamia. He has appointed the Crown Prince, as Regent during his absence.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Athens.—A communique announces the last remnant of the insurgents were surrounded and surrendered without bloodshed.—Reuter.

Cologne.—The wife and daughter of the Burgomaster of Crefeld were roughly handled and taken off as hostages during an attack by armed Separatists. Their residence was completely looted. The Police Commissioner was mortally wounded. The majority of Separatists are described as ruffians imported from Hamburg.—Reuter.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that during a food riot at Bochum, in which the police intervened, twenty persons were killed and fifteen wounded. The unemployed looted the shops.—Reuter.

A bulletin states that Mr. Bonar Law is suffering from the effect of a recent feverish chill and is confined to bed. The ex-Premier returned from Brighton to London a week ago.—(B. O. W.)

NO WHIPPING.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN U. P. COUNCIL.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL & EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, October 26.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day a non-official resolution for the abolition of whipping as a punishment for jail offences was carried without division.

Another private resolution urged the Government to give early effect to recommendations in respect of separation of judicial and executive functions with such modifications as to obviate, as far as possible, increase of expenditure and to apply separation to the entire Province and to accept the recommendations of the minority regarding sections 107, 108, 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Home Member assured the members that the Government was determined to give effect to the reform provided the Government of India sanctioned the scheme.

The Council was adjourned till to-morrow.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION DEFEATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

In to-day's meeting of the U. P. Council a resolution from the Liberal benches advocating non-participation by the U. P. Government in the British Empire Exhibition, in view of the Kenya decision, was debated for over three hours. On behalf of the Government it was put forward that already some money had been spent in advancing loans to merchants and the merchants themselves had spent several lakhs producing artwares to be exhibited in England. It would be extremely disappointing to these merchants if they were informed now that they were not going to have a chance to show their wares to the world at large. The merchants entertained high hopes of good custom as a result of this advertisement before the representatives of the Empire. They might even claim damages were the Government to accept such a resolution. Further when all other Indian provinces and many states were going to participate, the absence of the United Provinces in the Indian pavilion would not draw any attention and the very purpose of the resolution would be defeated. Several non-official members supported Government, most of them contending that such an innocent measure as non-participation in the Exhibition was not an adequate remedy for the insult to the Indian nation as embodied in the Kenya decision. The resolution for the boycott of the Exhibition was defeated by a majority of 41, only 16 members voting for it.

COUNCIL PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

In proroguing the U. P. Legislative Council this noon His Excellency Sir William Marris in the course of his speech said:—I think that at this moment your eyes are probably fixed rather on the future than the past. Many of you, at all events, will soon be preoccupied with the business of elections. On that point, indeed, I only say that I sincerely trust that the new Council, whatever may be its composition, will be possessed by the same sense of responsibility and concern for provincial welfare as you gentlemen have displayed. Many of you, at all events, I shall hope to greet again in January next. Now it remains for me only to thank you for your labours in the public interest and the generous measure of support which you have given to Government. It must be a satisfaction to you, as it is to me, to feel that the Government and the Council together have gained three years' experience of the new constitution and despite its complexities have successfully surmounted together not a few constitutional and administrative difficulties. I now bid you farewell in the truest sense of that term and declare this Council prorogued with effect from the termination of this day's session.

ALLAHABAD BOYCOTTS VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 28.

A public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held yesterday evening under the Presidentship of Pandit Misra to protest against and express their dissociation from the reception going to be given to Lord Reading by a few Juhurus and Government toadies of the city. The following resolution was unanimously passed.—"In view of Lord Readings Government being almost tyrnnical and inimicial to India's freedom this meeting of the citizens of Allahabad resolves that the Allahabad public cannot extend any reception to Lord Reading and that the arrangements made for his reception are not, as falsely alleged, on behalf of the Allahabad public but on behalf of a number of interested individuals who in no way represent the public."

After the above resolution was unanimously passed, the news of Maulana Shaukat Ali's release was communicated to the audience and a resolution welcoming the Maulana was unanimously adopted.

NABHA ABDICATION.

LORD READING'S AIRY ASSERTION.

CERTIFICATE TO PATIALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATIALA, Oc. 27.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet at Patiala on 27th October 1923:—

I am glad to have had this opportunity of visiting Your Highness in your State. Apart from personal grounds, it is a source of great pleasure to me to come to the capital of the premier State in the Punjab and the leading Sikh State in India and, as Viceroy and Governor-General, to demonstrate the interest which I feel in the Patiala State and my appreciation of the happy nature of those relations which have subsisted between this State and the British Government for the past 115 years. After dwelling on the traditions of Patiala as a State which had rendered splendid services in the great war and the great traditions of steadfast loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor "who counted the Ruler of the Patiala State among the most devoted and loyal friends of his House", His Excellency said:—"Your Highness has touched on a painful matter connected with a neighbouring State. I hold your Highness to be fully justified in explaining your actions and position in the dispute with the Maharaja of Nabha in order that all misapprehensions may be removed. I have recently publicly explained the action which I and my Government as representatives of the paramount power, were compelled to take in the case. I have nothing to add to the observations I have made except to express my appreciation of the temperate and constitutional manner in which the Patiala Durbar placed these inter-statal disputes before the proper authority, the representative of the paramount power, when they had reached a critical stage and to say that they had the fullest justification for the course they adopted and acted with great consideration and forbearance."

Touching the schemes of development and improvement in the civil administration of the State, His Excellency said:—"I cannot too highly commend the steps Your Highness is taking to develop the resources of your State and to increase the production by such schemes. If subjected to careful examination and launched with due regard to financial consideration not only the revenues of the State but the welfare of your subjects will be substantially increased. The prudent initiative of a Ruler in these directions establishes a claim to fame which lives not only in the successful issue of these schemes in his own time but for future generations also in the permanent prosperity which they create for the State and its people. I wish Your Highness all success in these projects." His Excellency then dwelt on his sporting anticipations in Patiala and after the success of the Polo Team in England said:—"I wish that besides shooting I could join in the other sports for which the Patiala is famous but when one passes the age of three score years, one has to be careful, as the saying goes, of ones p's and q's and the p's in this case represent for me polo and q's pigsticking. I thank your Highness once again for your hospitality, and for all your kindness and thoughtfulness on our behalf."

The following is the Viceroy's speech at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new railway junction at Patiala on 27th October 1923:—

"No one who looks back over the history of the administration in your Highness State can fail to be impressed by the far-sighted statesmanship of the predecessors of Your Highness. The first project to engage their attention was the ways and means of supplying water to unirrigated areas in the State and when it arose the opportunity of becoming a working partner in the Sirhind canal project was eagerly accepted and the later participation in Sirsa branch of the western Jumna canal was judged, and rightly so, to be a project as beneficial to the State as to its subjects from irrigation. The activities of the past Rulers of Patiala find their counterpart in the present day in the enlightened policy of Your Highness to which the State owes a comprehensive scheme for a network of railways to assist in the export of the surplus grain and products which the canal system has brought into existence. Parts of this scheme have come into being by the assistance and facilities given by the State to trunk lines passing through the State territories, and it is my privilege to-day to mark one more stage on the road of progress mapped out by Your Highness. It is only fitting that the premier State of the Punjab should be a pioneer in such works of development and progress and should show the way in schemes which add to the prosperity of the State, and the welfare of its people and I trust all success will attend the projects and that they will bring to the State and its people the blessings which Your Highness anticipates."

DEATH OF A SHIA LEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 28.

The death took place this afternoon at his residence of Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Kazilbosh at the age of sixty. The deceased was one of the foremost leaders of the Shia Community in the Punjab and the United Provinces. He was also one of the prime organisers of the Shia College at Lucknow and was a prominent figure in the public life in the Punjab. Lately his health had broken down and he was suffering from kidney troubles. He was operated upon to-day by Major Bott, but died after a few hours of the operation. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from page 5.)

cular paper, he said, he had never sought election, and had refused to serve as a Director of the Co-operative Steam Navigation Company and it was only his anxiety to serve the poor people that had sent him on the Board of Directors. He refused to bind himself to any party and so do away with his conscience and vote according to the wishes of the leader of the party. He was not a party man, although he was the humble follower of Sir P. M. Mehta. He had differed from his leader, Sir P. M. Mehta, on many occasions—once on the question of cleansing private streets, and at another time about the admission of people into the Victoria Gardens except on the payment of a certain fee.

He was a Nationalist and a Swarajist during the last 34 years, and if anybody had a right to those names, he had. He was considered to be not only a Nationalist, but a "super-Nationalist" by some of the Nationalists themselves! Why should they then bind his hands to a particular party, instead of allowing him to serve the people? Last year when he had brought forward a proposition for reducing the general tax by half per cent., he did not think he was supported by any of the nationalist members. A few months ago he had brought forward a motion for the stopping of adulteration of ghee. He knew of a man who had grown a *shendi* (hair) so that he could pass himself as a Hindu. He was surprised on that occasion to find himself opposed by at least one Nationalist! Why then did they want him to bind his own hands by joining a party? He was always willing to serve the city. He had tried to create a Swaraj in the Municipality, and he wanted to do away with the Municipal Commissioner, as he thought such an officer in a self-governing body was an anachronism. He had brought forward a motion for having Executive Committees which would be served by a very highly qualified Secretary who would be the connecting link between the Corporation and the officials. When they had two executive members and three Ministers in the Provincial Government why should they not have members of the Corporation with executive powers to serve on Executive Committees of the Corporation? Why should the Nationalist not help him in that? He challenged anybody to show that he had ever opposed anything or any suggestion which were for the good of the people. He wanted to represent the country, and not a particular party in the Council. He would always vote for a proposal brought forward by any party for the good of the country, and he would always oppose any suggestion brought forward by any party which was opposed to the interests of the country.

He repeated his assertion not to serve again as a director of the Corporation S. N. Co., Ltd., and said he had already written to the Administrator-General to that effect. He would, however, always go to the meetings of that Company if he were called there by Sir G. K. Parakh whom he had promised to help to the best of his ability, whenever called upon to do so. He had saved every possible pie belonging to that Company! He had referred to this matter because there were accusations made against him.

The Chairman said from what Dr. Viegas had said there could be no doubt that he would serve the interests of the country to the best of his ability.

"A FEW QUESTIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from a "Graduate Voter" asking me various questions, I may mention that a letter in almost identical words was sent to me by Mr. J. L. Pandya, Nagar Falia, Surat, on the 16th October 1923. An answer was sent to him giving brief replies on the 19th October. If, as I believe, your "Graduate Voter" is the same gentleman, then either he must not have received my letter or must have forgotten to mention the answers that I sent him. However, I shall give answers in detail to his various questions as briefly as possible:

Question No. 1.—It is absurd to call Mr. Hampton a boy. He has had more than eight years service in the I. E. S. and is, therefore senior to all other Indians in that service. So far as I know, Mr. Thakore has not the least ground for complaint as besides Mr. Hampton Messrs. Sathe and Kapadia among the Indians are also senior to him.

Question No. 2.—The feeling among the Gujaratis that the claims of Gujaratis to high posts in the Department are neglected in preference to Deccanis is entirely unfounded. I have written a detailed letter to my Gujarati constituents explaining facts of several particular cases.

As regards the Inspectorship of the Northern Division, Mr. Sawarkar was appointed before I took office. After his retirement Mr. Kadri, a permanent member of the I. E. S., was appointed. After his transfer to Bombay, Mr. Apte, the most senior Inspector, was appointed to act. No permanent appointment was given to any Deccani. On Mr. Vakil's return from England, he was appointed with a view of making him permanent after receiving the Secretary of State's sanction. No Deccani has been permanently appointed as an Inspector in the I. E. S. There was no Gujarati senior to Mr. Apte to hold the acting appointment. In my printed letter to the Gujarati voters, the alleged injustice to Mr. Vakil has been fully explained.

Question No. 3.—So far as I know, no primary schools have been closed in Gujarat. It will take some time to get actual authentic information, but no complaints on this score have been received or been seen in the press.

Question No 4.—To keep the Department on the old level higher expenditure was necessary. This was required for revision of pay of all classes of service. The increase of pay has been made in the case of all services, though the increase in the case of all officers drawing large salaries has been generally much smaller than in the case of those drawing smaller salaries.

Question No. 5.—This is the first time I am hearing about this gymnasium. Nobody wrote to me about it, even privately. So far as I know, plans and estimates for a pavillion for the Gujarat College have been sanctioned.

Question No. 6.—In order to remove all complaints about the printing of primary text book series, tenders were openly invited and have been generally given to the lowest tenderers. The contracts have been given to the "Times of India" for Marathi, Gujarati and Sindhi series and to Mr. Datar for the Kanarese series. There was no unjust favouritism; in fact Indian firms' tenders were generally higher than the tenders received. In one case only tenders were lower but that firm was considerd unsuitable for having a Government contract.

Question No. 7.—(a) Local Boards will get 66 per cent of the *increase* in the expenditure on primary education. They will continue to get all the grants that they have been so far receiving on their present expenditure. A study of the rules recently published will make this point absolutely clear. (b) The three members are not necessarily to be nominated to the school boards. They are to be nominated only if the personnel of the elected members is not satisfactory or gives rise to complaints abouts its unrepresentative character. (c) and (d). Local bodies have been given every possible freedom under the Act. They have only got no freedom to be incompetent or harmful. A detailed study of the Act, the Report of the Compulsory Education Committee and the rules published thereunder will allay all misgivings on this point.

(e) The appointment of administrative officers is in the hands of the local bodies themselves. Sanction only of Government is required but Government cannot force any officer upon them. Such a sanction is, I believe, also required in the case of other high officers of municipalities and local boards. It is well-known that occasionally unsuitable men are appointed for reasons other than those of efficiency. Further, Government is to bear one-half or two-thirds of the expenditure on the pay of these officers.

Question No. 8.—See the attached note on the so-called J. J. Hospital Scandal.

Question No. 9.—The question of the Municipalities in the Northern Division is of much greater importance. Their suspension has not been due to the new Compulsory Education Act which has in fact not yet come into force. They disobeyed rules made under the Municipal Act by refusing to allow their schools to be inspected. The municipalities owe their existence to some special Acts and are bound to obey those Acts and the rules made thereunder. It is well-known that their quarrel was essentially political and not educational. If their real complaint referred to educational matters merely, they should have first of all sought to get the rules altered according to regular constitutional methods.

Question No. 10.—The national schools by the mere fact of refusing inspection did not allow Government to know anything about them. I do not know whether they would have allowed even a Minister of Education to visit them or locked them up in his face. In any case at the time of my visits to Surat and Ahmedabad nobody ever invited me to visit them. Some of the so-called national schools in other parts of the Presidency did actually invite me to visit them, which I have done.

As regards the second letter of your "Graduate Voter", I do not wish to refer to the first paragraph which is an entirely personal matter and I have no desire to discuss such in the press. As regards my touring during my Ministerial career, I have visited before the elections came on, most of the districts in the Presidency. The following are the towns in various parts of the Presidency which I have visited before June 1923:—

Jacobabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Dhulia, Nasik, Satara, Alibag, Chiplun and Sholapur.

Only about six or seven districts have been left unvisited, but I have met large numbers of people from those districts during the last three years both formally and informally. I do not wish to say anything about election tactics but your correspondent appears to be entirely ignorant of what is being done by some other candidates.—Yours etc.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

"THE SO-CALLED J. J. HOSPITAL SCANDAL."

When in 1922 the Legislative Council insisted upon a cut of Rs. 60 lakhs, Government had naturally to enforce rigid economy in all their departments. For several years past officers in charge of medical institutions used to exceed their budget grants, especially the contingent grants, which were for dieting and other expenses and at the end of the year used to ask the Surgeon-General for supplementary sanctions. These could be given as he had a fair amount of lump grant at his disposal for meeting such eventualities, but that year it was not possible to sanction such supplementary grants. A circular therefore was sent round to all medical officers in charge of Government medical institutions to keep a strict eye upon their expenditure and not exceed their budgets. They were also told that if they exceeded them, it would be at their own personal responsibility. If they found they could not meet the expenditure, then they should reduce the number of patients by restricting admissions only to the most urgent cases. This circular was sent in the ordinary routine manner to all heads of medical institutions. As a matter of fact it should not have been sent to the five Bombay hospitals which, according to a contract made with the Bombay Corporation under the Police Charges Act, Government were bound to keep at a fixed strength. In those hospitals therefore it was not possible to reduce the number of patients. This oversight, however was not detected on account of the Chief Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and the Surgeon-General having been acting officers, the permanent officers in both cases being on leave. The Chief Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital therefore thought that he was bound to follow the orders and reduce the number of patients in order to keep within his budget. Now, there were two ways of reducing the number of patients, one by stopping admissions completely for three or four weeks until the number of patients was sufficiently reduced, and the other was to discharge convalescent patients who could be discharged without danger to their health, though ordinarily they would be retained for several days till they were completely cured. As the J. J. Hospital serves the needs of the very poor people who generally resort to it in the most urgent cases, the first alternative of stopping admissions completely would have meant that several of these urgent cases would go entirely without any medical treatment and would consequently lead in all probability to a great loss of life. The Senior Medical Officer therefore thought that it would be more humane to follow the second alternative so as to be able to have always some few places at his disposal for the admission of urgent cases and he followed this course pending receipt of orders from Government. As a matter of fact, while a large number of patients were discharged every day new admissions continued to be made. The patients that were discharged were certified by the doctors treating them as capable of being sent out without danger to their health. They were sent out in carriages hired at Government expense, their addresses were taken down and they were asked to come for treatment at the out-patients' department. As a matter of fact none of them came for such treatment and when immediately afterwards on the matter coming to Government's notice, they ordered the readmission of these patients, letters were sent out to them to come back, but none of them did so. This shows that the cases were really convalescent. In the newspapers and in the debate in the Bombay Corporation a great impression was caused by the alleged death of two of these discharged patients. After making strict enquiry Government could find no trace of these two deaths. The "Bombay Chronicle" was asked to produce any evidence that it had of these two deaths, but apparently even that paper could find no proofs of it and it retracted the statement in a few days. It is interesting, however, to find that although the so-called deaths were trumpted forth in big headlines, this retractation was made only in a corner of the paper in an inconspicuous place so that there are very large numbers of the public who are still unaware of this retractation. Questions have been continually put to the Minister during his tour about these deaths and the questioners were surprised to hear that the statement had been long withdrawn by the "Bombay Chronicle". Again, during the debate in the Bombay Corporation the fact that Government had stopped the discharge of patients as soon as the matter came to their notice was only mentioned at the very end after a great deal of stir had been caused by violent speeches beforehand. The Corporation wrote a letter to Government asking for a public enquiry into the matter but when Government wrote an answer asking them to produce any prima facie case pointing out the proofs of the facts mentioned no answer was returned to Government. There is therefore no real J. J. Hospital Scandal. The reduction of patients in hospitals, even if it had been actually authorised by Government was not due to a mistake which is regretted by all and which has been frankly admitted on behalf of Government, is no new circumstance in the management of hospitals. In times of financial stringency such reduction of patients in hospitals is quite common and, we believe, that several London hospitals even have taken recourse to similar measures. The question of the punishment of any officer does not therefore at all arise.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

SUICIDAL ADVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Voice of India", in its anxiety to defend Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, has attempted to run down Mr. Jinnah. The comparison, or rather the contrast, attempted by the "Voice" is the most frivolous contribution that has yet been made to the electioneering campaign in this city. It is not at all surprising that the "Voice", with its partisan outlook, should attempt a futile essay in defending the indefensible. But that a purblind and preposterous appeal should be made to the Muslim voters is somewhat amusing. It is not necessary at present to go into all that the "Voice" says in support of Mr. Husseinbhoy and in disparagement of Mr. Jinnah. One of "the reasons" adduced by the "Voice", in support of its, and the Swaraj Party's, pet is that Mr. Husseinbhoy has contributed to the funds of the Congress, Khilafat and Swaraj organisations. It is pertinent to enquire of the "Voice" what these contributions are and when they were made. It may be that since his new-fangled adhesion to the new-fangled Swaraj Party, Mr. Husseinbhoy might have contributed something *to the coffers of the Swaraj Party:* but it cannot be regarded by any stretch of imagination as a contribution to the Congress, Khilafat or Swaraj funds. Assuming that Mr. Husseinbhoy has contributed to these funds, as the "Voice" avers, are the voters to regard it as an act of merit deserving their confidence? It would also raise an interesting question of law whether such contribution under certain circumstances cannot be treated as falling within the purview of the term: "corrupt practices." This is a matter for lawyers and I should be glad if any lawyer would enlighten the public on this point. It is unfortunate that the "Voice" should have put forward this plea at all. For, if money, and not disinterested public service, is to be the key to public confidence, what is there to prevent *any* rich man, let alone Mr. Husseinbhoy, from buying public support? As a voter, I am also anxious to know whether Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee was admitted to the Swaraj Party because of his money, without regard being had of merit. As to Mr. Husseinbhoy's political career, it is just like comparing a pigmy to a giant. Both as a Congressman and as a public servant, Mr. Husseinbhoy is nowhere in the scale compared to Mr. Jinnah. And yet the "Voice" has the audacity to run down Mr. Jinnah, because in a critical juncture of our national life, he magnanimously stood aside in favour of some of his more ardent colleagues and co-workers, rather than adopt the tactics of certain shining lights of the Swaraj Party, who have been blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

If Mr. Jinnah wanted to be a *jo-hookum* or a place or title-hunter, what official honour might not have been his, and who knows, if he had chosen the path of a hypocrite that he might not have ere now risen to the top-most rung of the bureaucratic ladder? Made of sterner stuff and with genuine patriotism, Mr. Jinnah has spurned all those avenues of ease and olympian splendour and quietly bided his time for an opportunity to serve his countrymen unostentatiously, in the belief that virtue is its own reward. I should like to know that as against the record of Mr. Jninah extending well-nigh over a generation, what Mr. Husseinbhoy who, comparatively, is a mere novice in politics, has to offer. If it is merely his wealth the Muslim community has no use for it in the Assembly. There are many moneyed flunkeys and mediocrities, who might eclipse Mr. Husseinbhoy in point of their wealth. But I wonder that the "Voice" does not suggest that the Muslims should vote for any one such in preference to its pet choice. However that may be, Muslim voters have need to be careful about such inane and suicidal advice offered in avowedly partisan quarters.

As regards the other points raised by the "Voice", I hope to write in my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM VOTER.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

MR. MIRZA AT JUMMA MOSQUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my friend Mr. B. F. Bharucha's communication appearing in your to-day's paper, your readers will no doubt be curious to learn the result of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan's *proposed* address to the voters at the Jumma Mosque. I am told by a Mahomedan friend who was one of the congregation that nearly 2,000 people had assembled at the Jumma prayers but immediately the prayers were over and Mr. Mirza was about to speak on the ensuing elections, his audience shrank to the respectable figure of about 100 who included a number of boys. Mr .Mirza began by quoting some texts from the Quran and had barely commenced his speech on the elections when one of the audience got up in a fury and raised the point whether, in view of the *fatwa* of the Ulemas prohibiting Council entry for Mahomedans in the present situation, it was not absolutely irregular on the part of that President, Moulvi Abdul Manim Bakza, the Khatib of the Mosque, to give permission to Mr. Mirza ,a candidate for the Council, to speak on the subject in a public place of worship. It is said that an uproar followed and serious consequences might have ensued if the meeting had not been abruptly dissolved! It would appear that the meeting was a purely private arrangement between Mr. Mirza and the Moulvi, and the authorities of the Mosque will be well-advised to take due notice of the affair.—Yours, etc.

R. K. GOLIKERE.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

SWARAJ PARTY CANDIDATES FROM BEHAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPORE, Oct. 27.

At a meeting of the Behar provincial Committee of the Swaraj party held on 14th October at Patna, Moulvi Mahomed Shafee was elected President of the Party vice Captain Arunjayasahay Verma, resigned. It was also resolved that, "Under the peculiar conditions existing in Behar ,the Swaraj party does not consider it desireable to run its candidates for the provincial Legislative Council. But congressmen are at liberty to stand for the seats of the provincial Legislative Council on their own responsiblity." It was resolved that the names of the following gentlemen be sent to the General Council for approval as candidates for the Assembly on behalf of the Behar Swaraj party.

Babu Shyamacharan, Babu Gayaparasad, Mahomed Shafee, Swami Vidyanand, Nawab Sarfrazhussain Khan, Rai Hariprasad Lall, Babu Ambikaprasad, Babu Deokiprasad Sinha, Chowdhury Karama Hussain. It was provided that the President should be satisfied about the past attitude of the candidates who have been members of the Assembly viz., Babu Ambikaprasad and Nawab Sarfrazhussain Khan. As to the proviso the president next day decided to recommend the name of Nawab Surfrazhusain Khan on the ground that he was giving sufficient reasons for change of his policy during the past 2 years of the Assembly's sitting and that he had joined the Swarajya party after being satisfied with its aims and objects in which he fully concurred. As to Babu Ambikaprasad, the president was not given any information as to his past or future attitude in the Assembly and it was also found out that he had not joined the Swarajya party nor had he given any undertaking as required by the rules, while Babu Narsinghnarayan Sinha ex-president of the District Congress Committee and Secretary of the Barh Sub-Divisional Congress Committee had applied for the same seat and given all necessary undertaking. Both names were therefore sent up with above remarks to the General Secretary of the Swarajya party for his consideration.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interview on Thursday 25th October to the following:—The Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sundar Singh Majithia, Raja Sir Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Sodhi Ram Narain Singh, Diwan Raja Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore, Captain Gopal Singh, and Sir Gopal Dass Bhandari.

His Excellency the Viceroy received the Tumandars of the Biloch Tumans of the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja visited the Victoria Memorial School and the Dufferin hospital at Patiala on the 27th inst.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay was entertained to a breakfast by H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur at Luni Station on Sunday morning, en route from Sindh to Kathiawar.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was the guest of Lt.-Colonel A. M. Addison and Officers 18th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at an "At Home" at the Poona Polo Ground on Friday afternoon.

Mr. S. Calvocoressi and Miss R. Grosvenor have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Captain J. A. Lynch, Aide-de-Camp left Poona for Viramgam on Saturday evening.

A fairly large gathering witnessed the finals of the Madras University Training Corps Boxing Tournament on Saturday evening at the Gymnasium, Fort St. George. Six contests were gone through and, though some of them were not of a high order, interesting bouts were witnessed.—(A.P.)

FUTURE OF EUROPE.

VISCOUNT GREY ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The London "Times" publishes the following letter from Viscount Grey of Falledon:

Sir,—The Italian Greek episode has thrown a searching light on the state of feeling in Europe. Some of the things thus disclosed are so ominous and sinister that it is unpleasant to contemplate them. But it is necessary to look at them faithfully and ask on what road and to what end Europe is going, in the hope that we may yet stop in time and refuse to proceed to the point at which catastrophe must become inevitable. A bare statement of the facts suggests the gravest and most anxious reflection.

Italian officers engaged on a peaceful mission were brutally murdered; probably (for the truth is not yet known) by individuals in savage vengeance for some fancied wrong. All our sympathy was with Italy; there was but one desire—to see the murderers discovered and punished and Italy fairly compensated.

To this feeling, succeeded the pro-occupation and anxiety caused by what followed. Italy, though a signatory, ignored the Covenant of the League of Nations and at once committed an act of War. For the forcible occupation of territory accompanied by bombarment and killing of unresisting citizens belonging to another country, is an act of War. To deny this is to deny that words have any meaning. Greece appealed to the League—Italy denied the League's competence.

SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

The maintenance of civilised relations between States depends on the keeping of treaties, as the maintenance of civilised relations between individuals depends on the keeping of contracts. Moreover many of us believe that unless the League of Nations be used and supported there is no prospect of future peace in Europe. It seemed clear that a Treaty (the Covenant of the League) had been broken; and a serious, perhaps a fatal blow dealt to the League. In Italy apparently no one believes that this view of the importance of treaties and of the League can be held from any motive but unreasoning hostility to Italy, or equally unreasoning friendship to Greece or from some mean calculation of material interest.

It is a grave matter that a treaty should be broken or arbitrarily set aside; it is still graver when the idea of the sanctity of Treaties being the foundation of peace, is considered so chimerical, that no one who upholds it can be honest and that resentment at the breach of a Treaty must necessarily be pretence and hypocrisy.

That all this is of bad augury for the future of Europe, is certain. Is the blow dealt to the League fatal? That happily seems unlikely; the controversy has shown a very genuine and strong support of the League by the smaller nations, a support so widespread and unmistakable that even the Great Powers cannot altogether ignore it. The British Government has also supported the League, and it is not unreasonable to think that one result has been that Italy accepted settlement through the Conference of Ambassadors, instead of keeping the matter in her own hands to be settled by force alone. If, therefore, the question of the competence of the League had been referred to an impartial body of the highest standing, such as the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, or if the Conference of Ambassadors had made a settlement based on facts and their merits, then the outlook for the future would not be so sinister.

Unhappily neither of these things has been done. Italy has barred the way to the Permanent Court, and the Ambassadors have given a decision which is generally assumed to be based on tactics and not on justice. I would fain hope that full disclosure of the facts may modify this assumption; but with the facts withheld, we can only consider the decision in the light of this assumption. I have seen the decision of the Ambassadors defended on the ground that by payment of £500,000 peace has been preserved, and that this is but small sum to pay for an object so important. On this I would observe in passing that if payment of £500,000 is ordered, not because Greece has incurred such a penalty, but in order to preserve peace, it is hardly fair that Greece should make the whole payment to secure what is a general European interest. The more important reflection, however, is this: that real peace can be secured only by the real coin of justice; the debased coin of injustice, or even of tactics, will purchase nothing but a counterfeit of peace.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The only thing that will prevent the catastrophe of another great European war is that there should be, in every case, a genuine attempt to settle disputes between nations by the just decision of an impartial authority, before resort is had to force. Every dispute thus settled by a just decision strengthens the foundations of peace. Every dispute not settled peaceably or justly, undermines them. The Italian-Greek episode has exhibited the use of force in its roughest form, as a first step; and the matter has been closed by a decision not based upon ascertainment of the facts and their merits and therefore, not based on justice. Europe has drifted helplessly but perceptibly towards future War. There was but one thing that might have averted this: that might have upheld the League, and turned all this "necessity to glorious gain" for the prospect of future peace. That one thing was close agreement and confident co-operation between France and Great Britain. I do not enter here on the causes that have made this condition lacking. I can do no more than urge that the sinister course of recent events is due to this want of co-operation.

Recent events have shown us, with horrid clearness, Europe, sliding surely, though it may appear slowly, towards the abyss. Do we realise how far down the slope we have already gone? How does Liberty stand in Europe to-day—that Liberty which our generation was brought up to believe could be secured only by popular representative Government? Russia is as far from it as ever. She has not even an elected Duma now. Italy has practically a Dictatorship; so has Spain Germany is either under Dictatorship or in chaos. Of the Great Powers of Europe France and Great Britain alone remain with free constitutions, intact and not suspended. Can their peoples not see, beneath difference of view on certain points, the common interest the two countries have in standing togeher? Can they not see that the trend of events in Europe is not favourable to the ideals of either of them?

FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

But repeatedly to emphasise the need for co-operation does not bring it about. What chance is there of its being re-constituted? It would be out of place to dicuss France's Ruhr policy here. The opinion prevalent in this country is that it must postpone if not destroy, the prospect of getting reparations for the Allies, and that it will produce consequences in Germany which will hinder, if not prevent, the restoration of Europe. France holds exactly the opposite view. As long as this is so, co-operation cannot be based on such a difference of opinion, however honest and courteously expressed. Will there be co-operation on questions other than reparations—questions which are not placed, as it is contended the question of Reparations is placed, in a special category by the Treaty of Versailles?

It is essential that the representatives of the British Empire should be clear as to whether they are united in the policy of upholding the Covenant of the League. Another crisis such as the Italian-Greek controversy may bring us all to the final parting of the ways.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The future liberties of Europe depend upon regulating disputes between nations by justice and law; and upon maintaining the sanctity of Treaties and thus making peace secure. That is the policy for which the League of Nations was created to be the instrument. If it does not prevail, then there will be renewed competition in armaments; nations ruining themselves by expensive preparations for new war, which will make their ruin complete. The result will be wars, or more revolutions, probably both; and that in no very long time. No nation, not even France herself, will escape catastrophe.

If these considerations and all that depends upon them are realised in France as it is hoped they are being realised in the British Empire, a situation that is becoming increasingly perilous may yet be saved.

BURDENSOME HOUSE-SAX.

DABHOI MUNICIPALITY'S OBSTINACY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 27.

A great amount of dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the people at Dabhoi, owing to the new valuation of houses for the purposes of the House Tax, for the next three years, which, it is complained, is unfair. A public memorial was submitted to the President as early as the 18th instant to cancel the proposed valuation which is said to have been made against the rules and regulations of the State and to prepare a new one on a sounder basis. At the same time, Mr. Chimanlal Chotalal Desai, a prominent citizen of Dabhoi published two leaflets entitled "Prajae Shun Karavu" (What the people should do) and "Loke Jago" (Wake up people). The Municipality, in a general meeting on the 18th passed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Desai, should be prosecuted for libel.

A huge public meeting was held on the 19th, where about a thousand persons were present, to protest against this, under the chairmanship of Mr. Shastriji, in the open ground outside the Hirabhagol. Mr. Chimanlal Desai was congratulated on his commendable public spirit by Mr. Yasinkhan Pathan, who appealed to the people to stand by Mr. Desai in this struggle and to undertake the expenses of the trial for defending him. Mr. Desai then explained all the drawbacks in the Municipal management of the town and gave his reasons for considering the valuation illegal. He said he was prepared to undergo all the hardships necessary during the course of this struggle. Mr. Shastri also made an appeal to the people to give all possible help to Mr. Desai.

A second meeting was held on the 20th instant in response to the third leaflet issued by Mr. Desai. It was resolved in this meeting to apply to the President of the Municipality, to the Suba of the Baroda Prant, and the Sur-Suba at Baroda, to prevent the Municipality from spending the money of the people for prosecuting Mr. Desai. It was further resolved to undertake all the necessary expenses for the issue of leaflets, holding meetings, etc., from the savings of the funds collected on a similar occasion in connection with the Terminal Tax Scheme and also that the Mahajan do undertake responsibility up to Rs. 5,000 for the expenses incurred in defending Mr. Chimanlal Desai. A general strike was also resolved upon to be observed on all the days when the prosecution is conducted.

After three nights boxing the annual tournament of the Poona District was brought to a successful conclusion at the Garrison Gymnasium on Saturday night before a very large audience. As usual the fight for Challenge Cup was very keen among the men of various units competing and during the course of the tournament only one fight fell through owing to one of the competitors being ill. As the result of marks gained 1st Battalion of Royal Scots, winners of trophy last year, were again successful with Royal West Kent Regiment close second.—(A.P.)

THE LAST BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A RECORD OF FAILURE.

LESSON FOR COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening, near the Colaba Cotton Exchange Hall, when speeches were delivered by several candidates for the Legislative Council and the Assembly on "The Mischief done by the late Legislative Council to the Merchants." Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

Mr. Patel said he had addressed more than twenty meetings during the last two days at Broach and Kaira districts and witnessed great enthusiasm among the people. In Bombay, however, he found that people were much indifferent and lukewarm to the state of things and were only absorbed in making money and gold spinning. India was the most fertile and wealthy country in the world which attracted the attention of the Europeans. It was a pity that a vast country populated by 30 crores of people was subjugated by four crores of Englishmen of Great Britain. Things of hearty and delicacy were once made in India which were patronised by Parisians and American women. These industries are extinct now owing to the prohibitive duty imposed by the Government. Duty to the extent of two and three hundred per cent were imposed by the Government which killed the Indian industries entirely. The people had therefore to consider as to why they were in economic and political slavery. He thought it was better for the country to be extinct than to remain in this condition any more. They should also not forget the fact that Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpatrai and hundreds of other leaders were sent to jail owing to this system of government. They were assured that Indians too were the partners of the British Empire. As a matter of fact it was the Empire of the whites and not of the coloured. If the coloured people withdrew from this whites' empire, the British Empire would be reduced to a third rate empire in the world. Articles to the tune of 20 million sterling were imported into India which kept the British Empire going. If they boycotted the British goods the British Empire would lose its grip and hold on India.

PROMISES AND ACTIONS.

They were told that under the Reforms Act they were given fiscal autonomy. But they would never get any such rights until they had the Government of the country in their own hands. To bring pressure upon the Government they should join the Congress in large numbers by paying a nominal fee of annas four per year, put on Khaddar and boycott the goods of the Empire. They should, while buying articles, first enquire whether they could be had in India, if not ,try to get from any other part of the world by paying even more price but never buy from the British Empire.

The other way of getting Swaraj soon was also to capture the Councils and municipalities. To capture the Councils and Municipalities, they should vote for only such men as they believed would side with the country's interests. By having sent men not holding the confidence of the country to the Councils and Assembly the result was that they had so many additional taxes such as on posts, income-tax kerosine oil and even match boxes. They should therefore take care of returning those candidates only who had the real welfare of the country at heart. The 1st of November was the acid tests day of the voters' patriotism. Both co-operators and non-cooperators were among the candidates and it was up to the voters exercise their voting discriminately. From the Swaraj party Dr. Velkar and Messrs. Nariman and Desai were the candidates against Drs. Dadachanji, Fernandez, Rao Bahadur Pai and Mr. Boman Behram. The latter have already voted for the incoming Governor in the Bombay Municipality. It was for them now to give their votes wisely and well and only vote for them who keep up the dignity of the country and fight for its welfare.

A DISHEARTENING RECORD.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then said the Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi were prosecuted during the life of the last Council. If the members of the Council had protested and left the Council hall when the prosecution was launched against those leaders, he thought it would have produced considerable moral effect upon the Government. He recounted the perverse decisions of the last Council on important resolutions such as flogging of prisoners, the Kapadia Carter case and others. When a resolution was brought in the Council to punish Carter, some of the Indian members in the Council voted against the resolution. If they returned candidates of the Swaraj Party they would demand proper steps from the Government according to the Swaraj programme failing which, they would try to obstruct the work and resign their positions. They would, by this, show to the world that the Reforms were a mere sham. The public were well acquainted with the work of the members of the Nationalist party in the Bombay Municipality. He hoped therefore that they would return only such men who would work enusiastically for the people in the Council like the members of the Nationalist party who were watching their inerests in the Bombay Municipality.

POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then said politics and commerce were indissolubly connected with each other. For instance taxes were imposed by the consent of the Legislative Councils which showed that tax-payers who were generally merchants were affected by the politics of the members of the Council. Then the Kenya Settlement, General Smut's policy to oust Asiatics from South Africa, and last but not the least the currency policy of the Government of India unmistakably indicated that politics and commerce were interdependent. The British Empire existed both on commerce and politics. If they got Swaraj their condition would be quite different from that prevailing now as there would be no economic exploitation then. They should also not forget the psychology of the English mentality. Time was when Indian patriots like Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, Sir P. M. Mehta and Lokmanya Tilak were characterised as revolutionists by Anglo-Indians in their life time, and now they are painted as great Indian patriots after their death. Even Mahatma Gandhi who was so much abused before his incarceraion was praised now when in jail by some that he did not advocate boycott of British goods. The voters therefore should not be misled by any such misrepresentations and vote solidly for the candidates of the Swaraj Party only.

THE BOYCOTT WEAPON.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji then appealed the voters to vote for the candidates of the Swaraj party. If they did not rise to the occasion they would have to pay for their mistake in the years to come.

Shrimati Surajben said if men were as keen and enthusiastic as women, as they were now, India would get Swaraj soon. They will not get Swaraj from any heavenly poorers or by sheer luck but by their own exertions. The best way to be free was to put on khaddar. She had sold khaddar worth Rs. 25,000 last year and she hoped to sell four times that much this year. She urged all Indians to put on khadar and resolve from Divali to put on nothing else but khadar. There was a great unemployment in India now and she thought the spinning of charkas and sale of khaddar were the only solution.

In response to her appeal many people bought khadar on the spot.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

KARACHI'S SEND-OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

Looking down from the dais, the sight before His Excellency was wonderfully impressive. On either side gaily decorated Shamianas were packed with spectators, with not an empty chair to be seen. After each address had been read it was presented in a silver casket. All three were beautiful and that from the Karachi Municipality was unique among the gifts, for it portrayed a section of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, wrought in silver. The addresses read, the replies made, His Excellency stepped down from the dais to inspect the troops of Boy Scouts drawn up in the waiting hall, and on the platform. Every troop of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides,—and there seemed hundreds of them very smart and very eager—were inspected with a kindly word and a smile for every one from His Excellency, who has given such hearty support to the movement. On the platform which was scarlet carpeted and gaily decorated His Excellency shook hands with the military officers and a long line of officials and non-officials who have so earnestly cooperated with him in the great work he has done for Sind. The final farewells said, there was a moment's silence. There, from the massed bands on the opposite platform, came the strains of the National Anthem, followed by the sharp report of the first of the seventeen guns that thundered out a salute as His Excellency stepped into his saloon. The train pulled out and Karachi saw the last of the Governor leaving from the window acknowledging the farewells of the spectators. For many miles the Governor was escorted by aeroplanes, swooping and circling on either side of the special train.

VIEWS ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

In his reply to the President and members of the Karachi District Local Board, His Excellency made some interesting remarks on the question of local self-government and the future of India. "My belief is that upon the success of the district local boards depends the future of India under the reformed constitution and that it is only by means of their activities that the principles of self-government, the responsibilities and the privileges it entails can be spread abroad among and understood by the masses of the people on whom ultimately their own salvation must depend. I claim no infalllbility for this belief. I can only assure you that coming to this country with a wide experience both of the East and of the application of democratic principles, I have given to the study of Indian problems five years of close and earnest attention and the conclusions I have formed are at least sincere and informed by a geniune desire for the success of self-government in India. If the people of India are to control their own destinies in matters of wide import they must bring to this task the experience gained in the narrower sphere of the affairs of their own district and I had entertained high hopes that this would be rendered possible by the large increase of powers and the considerable widening of the franchise which has lately been given to local self-governing bodies by the Legislative Council of this presidency. The Act which gave those powers has only been in force for a very short time and already I hear from many local boards complaints that its provisions are inadequate in some directions and ill-conceived in others. But I do earnestly hope that local authorities will realise that the only method of procedure which will be genuinely beneficial both from the practical and the educational standpoint is for them first of all to make an honest and courageous endeavour to administer their districts as well as possible under the new system and then when such defects, as it has, have been clearly brought to light in practice and thoroughly realized, to work through the representatives of their constituencies in order to secure by legislation such amendments in the system as may be shown to be necessary for the welfare of local administration. I fully realise that the task is no light one and that courage is required to undertake it but I feel confident that it will be faced with honesty and that if it is so faced the local authorities will meet with far more cooperation on the part of the people and a far saner point of view than they now appear to anticipate.

KARACHI'S PROSPECT.

Addressing the President and members of the Karachi Municipality His Excellency said that he and his Government had been sincerely and industriously endeavouring to promote the interests of the capital town and port of Sind and its inhabitants. "It is true," said His Excellency, "there have been matters in which the propositions of this Government, well intentioned and carefully prepared as they were, have come into collision with the disposition of the military authorities and have suffered considerably in the contact. And I fear that this is only too true in the case of the cantonment areas. For I had hoped that five years of careful planning and strenuous endeavour ,not to speak of material concessions of considerable value, would have resulted in the solution of the whole of this question to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. If this hope has not been realised, I can assure you that it is not because our efforts have ever slackened at all for we have tried every means to secure their fulfilment and I think we can at least claim that matters have been advanced to a stage when rapid developments may be anticipated and that already substantial results have been effected. These developments are at any rate so nearly eminent that it behoves you to be prepared for them and to consider them closely in shaping your future policy. Indeed it is essential for you in the responsible position which you hold to comprehend to the full the tremendous changes which in the future will result from the activities of the past few years. The Sukkur Barrage, when it is completed will have far-reaching effects upon the trade and conditions of the port of Karachi and will stimulate to an undreamt of degree the expansion of the city which is behind it to the same result. There will be other important factors contributing to the development of irrigation in the Punjab, the gradual revival of trade and the inevitable expansion of the means of communication in India itself. It is gratifying to see that the Karachi Port Trust have been preparing by effecting large improvements in the port for all that the future holds in store and I understand that the North Western Railway is shewing much foresight in making plans for further developments. I hope therefore you, as representatives of the ratepayers of Karachi, will wisely envisage their needs and cooperate fully with other authorities here in the schemes for the future expansion and I have every confidnce that you will do so. You have wonderful possibilities before you of making Karachi the most beautiful and healthy city in India and although destiny may not permit that I should see with my own eyes the use you make of those possibilities, yet, at any rate, I shall follow your futures with the closest interest. Let me wish you the inspiration of a noble, sane and disinterested patriotism. If that wish comes true, your success and prosperity of this great city that I have learned to know and to love will be completely assured.

Sir George Lloyd received a splendid send off this morning when he left Karachi at the conclusion of his sixth and last visit to Sind. His Excellency accompanied by his staff arrived at the station at 9-45. He was received by the Commissioner and after official presentations, the guards of honour were inspected. This ceremony over, Sir George Lloyd took his seat on the dais erected outside the station and addresses were presented to him by the Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, President, Karachi District and Local Board and President Karachi Municipality on behalf of those bodies. To each of them His Excellency replied separately.

Addressing the President and members of the Chambers of Commerce he said that he found it difficult to express adequately his deep and grateful appreciation of the address presented to him. "I suppose" said His Excellency "that every succeeding Governor, as the end of his governorship draws near, is assailed by a sad sense of discouragement and his thoughts are apt to dwell exclusively upon the things he hoped to have done which still remain undone and upon the schemes to which he has devoted so much energy which he must leave half completed. But if he has any consolation for these moments of disappointment it is above all in twords like those which you have just addressed to me which show, at any rate, that his endeavours have not gone unnoticed and that his sins of omission are generously pardoned."

THE PROSPERITY OF SIND.

Proceeding Sir George Lloyd recalled that when he had the pleasure of receiving his first address from the Chamber, nearly five years ago, he assured them that he was fully cognizant of their needs and that he intended to examine them carefully and sympathetically and do what he could to supply them. He saw that the prosperity of the city depended upon its port, and therefore upon the prosperity of the country which lay behind the port and the communications connecting it with the interior. As to the former he hoped and believed that prosperity had been assured for the near future, at any rate, as far as mere human efforts could assure it, and it was not by means of the great barrage alone that we are endeavouring to provide for this. For statistics shewed that in the past four years 3½ crores had been spent by the Government on irrigational improvements in Sind, and they had done their best to improve the town communications by road with the outlyingt districts and constructed 33 miles of road connecting the town and harbour with the hinterland in all directions which should help considerably towards the solution of the housing problem by making available and opening up large areas of land suitable for residential buildings. The Government had also given to the civil authorities all the help it could in regard to the improvement of the existing water supply—and striven hard to secure that the natural avenues of expansion of the city should not be blocked."

"In regard to this question of public buildings" said His Excellency "I have always been planning for the day when Karachi might claim that its buildings and avenues were the finest in themselves and the most finely situated of any town in India. For the housing of your courts the construction has already commenced of a stately building adequate in its design and accomodation to the dignity of the law and the greatness of Karachi and it will house, when completed, a court furnished with such new powers of procedure as will facilitate the rapid dispensation of justice. I trust that the day is not far distant when the whole group of Government buildings of similar majestic and impressive design and standing upon this magnificent site will be approached from all sides by stately avenues leading from the port, the city and the residential areas and flanked by business houses built on lines commensurate with the future prosperity of Karachi and receiving all the benefitst of air and light which only a good site properly laid out can bestow. The days which see that dream of mine fulfilled will also, I sanguinely predict, see the completion of the great schemes of port improvement, the provision of the new trunk railway and the effective results of the new irrigation policy which has just been inaugurated.

SIND'S EXAMPLE.

I can only hope that those who will reap the benefit when they appraise the work achieved now , of which the results will be apparent then ,will realise in how great a degree the achievement has been done to the disinterested and enthusiastic cooperation of all classes and communities —European and Indian, official and non-official, who have all striven together for the good of Sind, which in this respect has set a fine example to the rest of the Presidency and it has been the members of the Commercial community who have largely led the way.

"KENYA SETTLEMENT."

MR. JEEVANJI'S LETTER REJECTED BY "MORNING POST."

The following letter was addressed to the "Morning Post" by Mr. A.M. Jeevanji but was not published by that journal:

To,

The Editor "Morning Post."

Berlin, Aug. 22.

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th inst., is published a long letter on the Kenya settlement: "Nature of the opposition" by Chas. N. Yate. I have read this letter with interest and not a little amusement, and I shall thank you to extend me the hospitality of your columns to publish the following:—

Mr. Yate's frothy letter covers one of your valuable columns, and I have searched it in vain to find either facts, figures or logic to illustrate the nature of the opposition. However, let me revert to the subject and examine the contents of this letter, and place before your readers a few vital facts bearing on the question.

In the first three paragraphs of his letter Mr. Yate has struggled to prove that the Indian Legislative Assembly which (unfortunately for him) has decided by a strong majority to bring in a bill as a retaliatory measure against the Dominions and Colonies for the settlement arrived at in the Kenya question, is composed of representatives who are more gifted with *mad haste and want of wisdom* than with sober judgement. Apparently Mr. Yate begins by arguing that the Indian Legislative Assembly as it is composed to-day is not representative of the people of India. If that be granted (which however is not true) then Mr. Yate does not realise where he is leading himself to. He is taking the ground of his own feet if the resolution of this Indian Legislative Assembly re Kenya is invalid, then for this very reason all the resolutions of the Government of India passed with and without the consent of this Assembly are certainly invalid and therefore, we have no representative Government in India for the last two years. Surely Mr. Yate would not permit himself or the world to believe in something so horrible as that.

Further, Mr. Yate observes "The ebullitions of that Assembly therefore cannot be considered as in any way representing the considered opinions of the mass of the people of India." The Indian members of the Assembly who are born and brought up in the masses of India who live more and think with them, not in a segregated atmosphere, and who form their own kith and kin, do not, according to Mr. Yate represent the masses of India. The question arises then who does? Mr. Yate would like us to believe that it is the minority of the European members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who have in their own isolated circles of officialised Anglo-Indians, who devote more of their time to sport and hunting than to questions regarding the masses of India, and the segregated European settlers in Africa would rather fight than submit who do it. Surely inconsistency cannot go any further.

In the fourth paragraph of his letter Mr. Yate has poured fire and brimstone on the heads of the so-called Indian revolutionaries and agitators who he fancies are responsible for making it hot for the European settlers in Kenya to settle down peacefully and say their prayers. In bringing this charge against the so-called 'agitators who have arisen of late years' Mr. Yate has shown an inexcusable ignorance of historical facts and has tried to place the cart before the horse! If Mr. Yate takes the trouble of peeping into the history of the Kenya question, he will see that the Kenya question is not of 1919 and 1920—but is as old as 1910—when this imaginary band of revolutionaries and agitators was not perhaps even in the embryo condition! It has been my personal privilege to have been the first Indian member appointed in 1909 and I have made the first representation, and have also had the honour of being the first agitator (as Mr. Yate would perhaps like to call me) to raise a protest against the unjust and invidious treatment accorded to the Indians in Kenya. From 1910 the agitation has gone on increasing in volume and strength, until at last to-day it has inevitably merged into *the* Indian question, because the merits of the case have been simply 'constitutionally' brushed aside or shelved by the Colonial Secretary to pamper and foundle the European settlers in Kenya who have not done a hundredth part of what the early Indian traders and merchants have done to develop the resources of that Colony.

In his concluding paragraph Mr. Yate blesses the Indian and congratulates them for the equitable settlement arrived at. He thinks that the question of segregation has been the only one affecting the feeling and status of Indian, and since it has been decided in their favour they should go about their business and sing the glory of God and of the European settlers! I do not know if Mr. Yate's knowledge of the grievances of Indians in Kenya is so very poor and incomplete, or perhaps he hides the major portion of it. Let me take this opportunity of making it clear to Mr. Yate and his co-thinkers that what we Indians want to claim in India and Kenya and other parts of the Empire, is in one word "equal rights and opportunities." If segregation has been removed, which by the way was only a proposal of the European settlers, it does not mean that we have gained equal privileges, but it only means that an indefensible and illegal restriction that was to have been imposed on the Indians is removed, and surely Mr. Yate does not take that either as a compliment or a constitutional achievement of his Government in Kenya.

As this is not the place for narrating the grievances of Indians, I shall draw Mr. Yate's attention to a few pertinent questions bearing on the subject and request Mr. Yate to ponder over them calmly and dispassionately:—

(1) Who were the first settlers in Kenya, Indian merchants or Europeans?

(2) Who has done the most to develop the trade and resources of India, Indian merchants or Europeans?

(3) Who has ousted the natives of Africa from their best land, the so-called Trustees (European settlers) or the Indians?

(4) What is the total area of land leased out to Europeans and to Indians, and what portion of that land is brought under actual cultivation by the two communities?

(5) Can Indians buy lands in the open market in Kenya without being vetoed?

(6) Is it or is it not true that a Russian Bolshevik or a Bulgarian Communist or a Roumanian Socialist, in fact all Europeans and Christians can buy land in Kenya and settle as he likes, a privilege that is denied to Indians and Turks (Asiatics and Non-Christians)?

(7) What is the ratio of the European and Indian settlers in Kenya, and what is the ratio of representation granted to them in the Governor's Council?

A reply to these questions based on solid historical facts will convince Mr. Yate that the settlement arrived at is *not a just and equitable settlement*, and that the Indian Legislative Assembly has neither shown "mad haste" nor 'want of wisdom' in passing its manly resolution of retaliation.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOWRAH BRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

A communique has been issued by the Government of Bengal with reference to the Calcutta Corporation's inquiry as to whether the Government was irrevocably committed to the construction of a Cantilever bridge across the Hooghly between Calcutta and Howrah. The communique recalls that a committee of engineers appointed in 1921 unanimously favoured a Cantilever bridge and that the Committee subsequently appointed to consider the financial side of the project indicated that it would be financially possible to construct a Cantilever bridge. The communique further says that the Government have therefore decided to proceed with necessary measures for the construction of the bridge. These measures involve authority to impose taxes and cesses necessary to meet the services of a loan required for the construction of the bridge and for this purpose a Bill is now being drafted which will be laid before the Bengal Council in the next cold weather session. The Bill will be published for general criticism in due course. Until the legislation has been passed no further progress would be possible and beyond the decision to present a bill to the Council the government are in no way committed. No negotiations for raising a capital can be made without legislation.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

After fourteen days' break during the Pooja vacation, further hearing of the Alipore conspiracy case was resumed today before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipor. In this case Santosh Kumar Mitter and six other Bengali youths were sent up on charges of conspiracy, dacoity, robbery and murder. The prosecution alleged that the accused were concerned in recent violent crimes in Calcutta, Howrah and suburbs, the principal overt acts being the Sankaritola Postmaster murder, Kona dacoity in which a Zemindar and his nephew were killed, Garpar shooting, Ultadinghee post office raid and Goabagan robbery. Tara Charan Dey who used to work as a clerk under Kali Krishna Banerjee, Zemindar of Kona, who was killed in the course of a dacoity, deposed to what had happened during the night of the dacoity. In the cross examination the witness said he had heard from Kali Krishna the names of the assailants as Saiica and Haren, co-partners of the Zemindar. After some formal evidence the hearing was adjourned till Monday.

THE PUNJAB GOVT.

LALA HARKISHENLAL RESIGNS.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN'S TIRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Speaking at a dinner given by the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council last night, Sir Edward Maclagan said: The reforms scheme looked forward to an emergence of parties in the Council but it did not contemplate a condition of affairs in which it would be difficult for parties to arise on any other than communal lines. His Excellency did not wish to say that communal interests should be ignored, but he personally felt that unless the communal feeling, both in the Council and outside, could be relegated to a secondary place, the efficiency of the Council must be largely impaired. The Governor was anxious to see both the communities brought together more closely than at present, and brought together as an agent not for obstruction or opposition, but for progress. The mistake, in fact, said Sir Edward, lay in ignoring combining and controlling the influence of Government. This influence gave true vitality and co-ordination to what otherwise would be distracted and warring elements in the body politic.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S RESIGNATION.

His Excellency was sorry that the Executive Government was losing the service of Lala Harkishen Lal who was resigning his seat on the 1st of next month, but assured the members that he was retiring not because he was discontended with them or because they were discontended with him but because he wished to retire in order to look after his private business. He was anxious to go some two or three months ago, but was good enough to consent to stay on in office till the Council Sessions were over. I should like on your behalf to convey to him our best wishes on his retirement. Said His Excellency, "I do not propose to enlarge to you on his merits. They are well known to you and it is useless for me to trespass on your time by trying to enumerate them. I would like, however, to mention one trait in his character which has been of great value to the Government and to the Province, and that is his equanimity. However much we differed in our Cabinet meetings we have never lost our temper. We have never used one angry word. The credit for this state of affairs is shared by all my colleagues but I think that it is due in a prominent degree to the Minister whose services we are so soon losing." His Excellency then wished all happiness to the members and to those who were seeking re-election he wished all may be successful.

THE PUNJAB SATRAP.

PROMISES "CRUDE WAYS OF DEALING"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Dissolving the first Reformed Punjab Legislative Council to-day the Governor addressing the President and members said that he would not attempt to catalogue of what they had done but he might safely say that their outturn was one of which they need not be ashamed. In looking back on their debates they might recall isolated errors of judgment or individual bursts tof petulance ,both official and non-official but the outstanding characteristic of their labours had been a genuine desire to do what was good for the Province and to do it without recalcitrance or friction. Before parting, His Excellency desired to hark back to a point which he had urged when he had first addressed the members in January 1921. "I then stated," said the Governor "that in my opinion the form of Government was a matter of less importance than the temper of the people who composed it. We must have controversy but controversy is one thing and hatred is another."

"CRUDE WAYS OF DEALINGS."

Continuing, His Excellency said "You have, in my opinion, done much by your mutual intercourse and your open and free discussions to allow controversy to proceed without hatred but there are many outside who have not had the same opportunities or perhaps the same good will. There is an unfortunate class of men who seem to be always on the look-out for causes of hatred and who not only express hate themselves but do all they can to sow seeds of hatred in others. You know to what this all leads, especially, if the emotion of hatred is linked to a perversion of our highest emotion and those of religion. Those who sow this seed among a simple and manly people are incurring a great responsibility. The Government has its own crude ways of dealing on your behalf with such manifestations."

Sir Edward then bade the members of the Council farewell and declared the Council dissolved.

A "MISCHIEVOUS" REPORT.

Mr. L. J. Apte from Poona wires:—The suggestion contained in the Poona letter of the special correspondent of the "Times of India" published in its issue of 24th inst. to the effect that Mr. Apte will retire in favour of the other Brahmin candidate just before the polling is utterly unfounded and mischievous. I never had any intention of retiring from the contest as I want to pursue it to the end, irrespective of the result. I may say that my candidature is being strongly supported.

MYSORE REFORMS.

POWERS OF LEGISLATURE EXTENDED.

QUALIFIED CONTROL OF FINANCE.

THE MAHARAJA'S PROCLAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, October 27.

At the conclusion of the Mysore Representative Assembly session to-day the Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerji, read the Proclamation of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore which announced to the people of the State the anticipated constitutional reforms. The regulations dealing with the new constitutions of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly were also promulgated in a Gazette Extraordinary. The chief features of the reforms are an extended franchise of about four times the present voting strength, the removal of the sex disqualification, the grant of powers to the Legislative Council to vote on the budget, and the general extension of powers both of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishna Rajendra Wadiyar Bahadur V of Mysore states:—"Whereas it has been my constant and earnest desire to provide for the increasing association of my people with my Government in the administration of the State, and whereas the various measures which, in accordance with this desire, I have taken from time to time, have met with gratifying response from the people and from their chosen representatives, and whereas my resolve to take further substantial steps in the same direction has, by my command been announced by my Dewan, I hereby ordain as follows:

"The Representative Assembly which was established forty-two years ago by command of my beloved father of revered memory shall henceforth be placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The law relating to the constitution and functions of the Representative Assembly is now promulgated by me as Regulation No. 18 of 1923. The Assembly will have the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes, and also, except in cases of urgency, on general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognisance of the Legislative Council, subject to the exceptions specified on matters relating to the public administration and on general principles and policy underlying the annual state budget. The Assembly will consist normally of two hundred and fifty members, power being reserved to my government to increase the number up to a maximum of two hundred and seventy-five for the purpose of removing inequalities in any of the representations and in order to provide for the representation of any new interests and constituencies that may develop in future. In determining the composition of the Assembly from time to time, provision will be made for the adquate representation by nomination or otherwise of special interests and minorities.

CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE.

The Legislative Council which was established sixteen years ago will be enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a statutory non-official majority. Provision will be made for the representation of special interests and of the minorities. The Council will henceforth have power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure save those specially excluded from its cognisance. Power will, however, be reserved to my Government to restore provisions wholly or partly disallowed by the Council if they consider such restoration necessary for the carrying on of any department for the discharge of the Government's responsibility and also to authorise in cases of emergency such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the State notwithstanding the absence of a provision therefor in the budget.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

In addition to, and simultaneously with, the grant of enlarged powers and privileges to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, I deem it necessary to widen and increase the electorates for these bodies. Accordingly the representatives of urban as well as rural constituencies in the Legislative Council will be returned by direct election, and as regards the elections to the Representative Assembly the existing property qualifications will be reduced by one half. The franchise will in both cases be extended to all persons paying income tax. The franchise will also be extended to women possessing the qualifications prescribed for voters.

In order to ensure that the Representative Assembly shall truly voice the wishes and sentiments of my people all members of the Assembly, except those representing special interests and minorities, shall be returned by direct election with a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain a close touch with, and influence the every-day administration of, the State. The Standing Committee consisting of such number of members as may be prescribed who will be elected by the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be formed to help my Government in an advisory capacity. The Economic Development Boards, dealing with the subjects of education, agriculture, industries and commerce will be continued in close relationship with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and reconstituted on lines which I have approved and which will be duly notified by my Government. It is my desire that the Constitution, powers and functions of the Municipal Councils, District and Taluk Boards, and Village Panchayats should be revised so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT TO PROCLAMATION.

My Government will have power to make rules in regard to all matters of detail not provided for in this Proclamation or in the Representative Assembly Regulation, or in the Legislative Council Regulatin, and to add, to amend, vary or rescind same whenever necessary or expedient; but not so as to curtail in any manner the powers and privileges hereby granted. My Government will take immediate steps to give effect to this Proclamation and adopt such measures as may become necessary from time to time to carry out my intentions. I now invite my people to utilise the larger opportunities of public service and usefulness to the State, which I am now conferring upon them. And I have every confidence that they will respond to any call with the same loyalty and sense of responsibility as in the past and in a spirit of mutual toleration and goodwill. It is my earnest prayer that these measures now inaugurated may under divine guidance promote happiness and prosperity and ensure the progress of all classes of my subjects.

STREET VENDORS AND HAWKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am much thankful to you for having taken up the cause of vegetable vendors and street hawkers in your leaderette of to-day's date. As suggested the Municipal and the Police Commissioners would do well to pay surprise visits even to the localities such as Dadar, Parel and Elphinston especially in the evenings. They might go in mufti as ordinary citizens—better in Khadi dress and enquire of the vendors themselves as to how much each of them have to part with from their meagre earnings of a day to the Policeman. I mean the Police sepoy and what quantities of fruit, vegetables, pan, and flowers are daily to be given free to these guardians of Law and Order. They might put the same question to the Khatarawallah, Victoriawallah, the travelling panwallah, in fact every petty trader in Bombay.

I am sure it will take a long time for the Municipality to provide for the City of Bombay an adequate number of markets and even then the street vendor will exist though in small numbers. For this I suggest that certain localities must be set apart for such small shops and notices put up that anybody giving illegal gratification to the Police or the Municipal servant will be severely dealt with by law and punished. The Police and the Municipal servants must also be warned of the consequences of receiving illegal gratification from the Public whose servants they are and whose interests they are supposed to guard. A small rent if required may be charged to every street hawker and a pass given to him to be produced when demanded by any responsible official, on the express understanding that he will be afforded every protection from Police harrassment. In other places not intended for selling not a single shop should exist to the inconvenience of the public. To enforce this rule it is necessary that also responsible citizens such as the J.P.'s, Municipal Councillors and others should be vested with powers to bring to book such persons who violate this rule.—Yours, etc.,

"HONESTY."

PATHAN TERRORISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report published in the newspapers regarding the dacoity and murder committed by a gang of Pathans at Parbhadevi Road (Dadar), I should like to crave the indulgence of your columns for the expression of the feelings of the public of Bombay, who have so often been terrorised by these notorious gangs.

The atrocities committed by these people are so well-known and have been so numerous that one fails to understand why they are allowed to continue with impunity. These people are the scum of the Afghan population, who have left their country and settled in the large towns of India with the sole object of living by dacoity and plunder to which murder is the inevitable corollary.

To protect its people from the terror of such brigands it is the bounden duty of a Government. The Indian public cannot understand why our Supreme or Local Government do not take steps to protect their subjects from these maraudnig Pathans. H. E. H. Nizam's subjects are more fortunate in this matter than us, as the Government has cleared its territory of this dread pest and absolutely prohibited the entry into it of these undesirables. When Pathan terrorism became rampant in Calcutta the local Government relieved the tension by deporting the Pathans from that city. Cannot the local Government devise measures to rid our city once and for all of these people? I think the country will support Government in this matter to a man, and feel grateful too.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. HAJI.

CHILD SUBSTITUTION CASE.

A correspondent writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

What is known as the Child Substitution Case of Bombay came to a close on the 18th instant. The first accused, Manikuverbai, a young Bania widow of 25, was convicted and sentenced by the trying judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten, to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or six months' further imprisonment in default. Manikuverbai was married at the age of 12 to an old man of about 53 who died some months ago. The marriage was thus like an alliance between December and May. She was treated by her husband with great affection and surrounded with all sorts of luxury. During a married life of about twelve years she gave birth to eleven children—all daughters—of whom five have survived, their ages ranging from four to twelve. At her last confinement she gave birth to twin-girls. and in the absence of a male issue the thought of maintenance of her family in the same luxurious style after her husband's death must have seriously preyed upon her mind. She soon fell under the evil influence of certain designing persons and with their assistance substituted for one of the twins a male child procured from the Pandharpur Orphanage, with the object of claiming on behalf of her supposed son a share in her husband's property, as was subsequently proved in the Court. The plot was, however, discovered and a complaint was lodged to the Police by her stepsons against herself and her associates, who were all convicted. On being asked by the judge if he had anything to say in mitigation of the sentence to be passed upon Manikuverbai, Counsel for the accused pointed out that frequent confinement had seriously undermined the accused's constitution and at the time of committing the offence she was in extremely bad health as testified by three doctors and that she will seem to become completely dominated by another. Looking to all the circumstances stated and the fact that a sentence of imprisonment on her would be a hardship to her five innocent little girls, and that to a woman in her position in life the humiliation of a public trial was already a sufficient punishment for her offence, Counsel urged that this was a case where the Court showed mercy it could towards the accused. Even the Judge in passing sentence made the remark that the disgrace and ruin she had brought on her family was in itself an sufficient punishment for people in her position in life. One other point which has an important bearing on this case is the disqualification which the Hindu Law of Inheritance imposes on female children. This disqualification has often proved a source of great temptation to persons in the situation of Manikuverbai. We cannot help sympathising with the poor woman who is only one of the numerous victims of this defective Law and of a monstrous social system which not only tolerates but even encourages the marriage, out of mercenary motives, of a young girl with a bridegroom old enough to be her grandfather. It is quite possible that the learned judge might have lost sight of these points or could not sufficiently appreciate their importance when passing sentence. This is what we hope that Government will realise the desirability of remitting the sentence.

LEST WE FORGET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to find that the Passengers' and Trade Relief Association of Bombay is making arrangements to observe the 20th of November as the Moplah Train Tragedy Day. We have to preserve the memory of incidents like the Jallianwalla massacre and the Train Tragedy for they, more than anything else, show our helpless position and our impotency. To refresh our memory let me recall the salient features of that frightful episode which was enacted in Malabar about two years ago. In the evening of the 19th of November 1921 at a railway station called Tirur in South Malabar one hundred martial law prisoners, ninety seven Moplahs and three Hindus, were loaded in a closed waggon which had no opening for air to get in and which was never meant for carrying living creatures. These one hundred souls were destined to be carried to the Bellary jail and a police sergeant called Sgt. Andrews and five Indian subordinates were told off to escort them. Sgt. Andrews satisfied himself that the door of the waggon was well-secured, and it was none of his business to see if the prisoners could be carried in the particular waggon and delivered alive at the destination. He would deliver them at Bellary dead or alive. The Military authorities caught and delivered the 100 to the civil authorities and their responsibility ended there. The civil authorities asked the railway authorities for a waggon to carry the prisoners and the moment they got a waggon their responsibility ended. The railway authorities found a waggon and thus discharged their responsibility. Everybody having satisfied himself that his duty had been done, the train started. At certain intermediate stations where the train stopped pitiable cries were heard from the "Death Waggon," but the escort was concerned only with the "goods" inside and not their cries. Cries for water were taken as bluff and it never struck to anybody that one hundred human beings were at the moment undergoing unspeakable agony and drinking each other's sweat in a desperate attempt to keep down their ever-increasing thirst and dashing themselves against the iron panels of the waggon to force an opening for a wish of life-giving air to get in. The horror of it is unspeakable. At Podnoor the waggon was opened and it was found that the "goods" were in a frightful condition and though the number was quite correct, 45 of them were minus life. The others were on the point of death. 25 more died within a few hours and out of the 100 only 30 escaped. The medical authorities of the Government certified that the deaths were due to asphyxia. The news shocked the world, including the Die-hard press of England. Mr. Montague, the then Secretary of State, was horrified and in a cable to the Viceroy said that he "was shocked at the terrible consequences of what seems, in the absence of explanation, to be a culpable negligence." Lord Reading was shocked and Lord Willington was shocked. The shock was universal. There was an insistant demand for an enquiry and in the good old way the Government started by appointing a Committee of Investigation with Mr. Knapp who, as Special Commissioner of Malabar responsible for the administration of the affected area including the proper transit of martial law prisoners, was the chief person whose conduct was to be investigated into, as the president. The committee submitted exactly the very report that was expected of it. The committee in its wonderful findings located the guilt on the inanimate waggon itself and as the scrapping of the waggon was not sufficient to satisfy British Justice to uphold and vindicate which Lord Reading had undertaken his mission to the East, the prosecution of Sgt. Andrews was ordered. Sgt. Andrews pleaded that he had nothing to do with the transport arrangements and the trying magistrate acquitted him. Ultimately it turned out that the prisoners themselves were guilty for they had no business to die. An English paper, I believe the "Daily News" characterised the committee's report as a "piece of sickening, shuffling hypocrisy," but apparently the authorities did not think so. Some of the authors of this "piece of sickening shuffling hypocrisy" got "Bahadurship," if I remember correct, and Mr. Knapp was elevated to the Executive Council.

There ended the episode as far as the Government is concerned. There was some kind of resolution in the local and imperial legislatures, but that was talked out. The greatest charge one could lay against the Moderates who constituted the last councils is the easy way in which they allowed the Moplah train tragedy to be passed over. But that is another matter. India cannot afford to forget the incident and it is in the fitness of things that she should observe the 20th of November as the Moplah Train Tragedy Day and offer prayer for the salvation of the seventy prisoners who met their death under such tragic conditions. I would appeal to Congress Committees all over India to observe the 20th of November in a fitting manner. By our demonstrations on that day let us show that we feel and remember the incident.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

SPORTING NEWS

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following football matches were played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal nil, Bolton Wanderers nil, Aston Villa four, West Brom nil, Burnley two, Sheffield United nil, Everton three, Notts County nil, Huddersford one, Birmingham nil, Manchester three, Blackburn one, Newcastle three, Middlesbro two, Nottingham nil, Liverpool one, Preston three, Cardiff City one Tottenham one, Sunderland one, West Ham two, Chelsea nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley three Leicester City one, Bradford City nil, Crystal one, Bury two, Oldham Athletic two, Coventry three, Blackpool one, Derby one, Southampton nil, Fulham one, Bristol City one, Leeds United three, Port Vale nil, The Wednesday five, Nelson nil, South Shields one, Clapton one, Stockport three, Manchester two, Stoke one Hull City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)

Brentford three Southend one, Bistol nil, Portsmouth one; Exeter nil, Brighton one, Luton Town, one Aberdare nil, Merthyr Town two, Watford one, Milwall four, Pournsmouth two, Newport two, Gillingham one, Norwich City two, Charlton two, Queen's Park three, Northampton two, Reading one Swindon, Town nil, Swansea one, Plymouth nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Acertington nil, Ashington one, Barrow two, Chesterfield nil, Darlington one, Doncaster one, Grimsby nil, New Brighton nil, Halifax Town three, Walsall nil, Hartlepools nil, Durham nil, Lincoln City one, Tranmere one, Rochdale nil, Wrexham nil, Rotherdam one, Southport one.

theram one, Southport one, Crew nil, Wigan Borough two, Whampton two Bradford nil.

SCOTTISH (First Division.)

Aberdeen three, Motherwell one, Airdrieonions three, Clydebank two, Clyde nil, Third Lanark one, Dundee seven, Hibernians two, Hamilton four, Morton one, Hearts two, Partick Thistle one, Kilmarnock two, St. Mirren nil, Queens Park four, Falkirk two, Raith Rovers four, Ayr United one, Rangers nil, Celtic nil.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Epinard (Haynes), Roman Bachelor (H. Fox), Reecho (Childs), Stratford (Pryor), Town Guard (Archibald), Pharos (T. Weston) Zariba (Garner), Evander (Maclachlan), Paola (Hulme), My Lord (Donoghue), Leighton Tor (Frank Bullock), Legality Victor Smyth), Verdict (Beary-, Corcyrian (G. Smith), Lighthouse (R. Jones), Lifeboat Second (Garnier, Jarvie (Dnies, Campbell Kid (Doyle), Daughter-in-Law (Smirke) Legend (Grace), Rosemead (James), Iron Bridge (Orme), Dumas (Richards). Drake, Clochnaben, Valiant, Holy Friar Blackland and Solicitude have not yet had jockeys appointed.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

cwt castorseed, Gorio Ltd, 8000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Dorsetshire for Antwerp:—315 cwt Gum P Kooverji, 62 cwt Gum, E Virji,

For Hull:—3300 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Olympia for New York:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co,

For Marseilles:—500 cwt Textiles, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Liverpool:—330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co, 201 cwt Fennelseed, C. Jivanlal and Co 101 cwt Coriandersed, C Jivanlal & Co, 701 cwt Dillseed, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. Cracovia for Venice:—33 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S. S. City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—440 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 800 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co, 36 bales Hemp, G Mawji.

S. S. Modesa for Leith:—2000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros,

For Antwerp:—1000 cwt Myrabollam, B Damji.

S. S. Morvaden for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co,

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

For Hull:—5502 cwt Myrabollam, P Mathradas.

S. S. Clara Camas for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, A Khimji, 550 bales cotton Japanese Cotton T. Co.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Lowlands for Genoa:—155 bales cotton, Japanese Cotton T. Co, 100 cwt Gum E Virji and Co.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—2097 bales cotton, Y M Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, R D Tata, 1600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales Grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co, 91 cwt Shark fins, H L Peerani.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Yokachchi:—300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

October 27.

S. S. Frantenfels from Hamburg, Afents W. and A. Graham and Co:—25 brls chromatum, 79 brls acnett of lead, 40 cask acnett of lead, 100 kgs Litherage Bake, 250 cases slate, 68 cases spirit 175 cases beer, 200 cases slate pencils, 100 cases German brandy, 25 cases sparklers, 325 cases common spirit, 24 cases whisky, 52 cases toys, 250 cases salt, 20 cases dyes dry, 75 cases sodium sulphate, 100 cases safety cartridge 45 cases petroleum stoves, 34 cases yellow metal sheet, 450 bdles yellow metal casts, 50 kgs safety fuses, 37 cask aniline colour, 362 cases aniline colour, 86 bales pacic papers, 150 cask Epsom salt, 196 D bgs white broken tiles, 38 cases paperware, 50 crats tiles 100 cask alum of potash in lump, 75 Jottas Harr Lantern, 50 pkges Harr Lanterns, 600 Iro cask Lub oil.

From Bremen:—335 cases aniline colour, 332 bbles aniline colour, 200 cases school slates, 135 cases bottled Beer, 68 cases rivets, 300 bdles copper sheet, 20 cask antimony salt.

From Antwerp:—240 bales straw boards, 18 bales writing paper 200 cases condensed milk, 100 cases Tacks, 22 cases eartherware, 151 cases Brandy, 203 cases dyes paste, 45 cases wasting blue, 900 Joists.

S. S. Skuld from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co:—453 Pcs Teak square 817 Pcs Teak Blank, 85073 Pcs Scantling, 6466 bdles teak scantling 1630 bdles yeng scantling, 8237 pcs yeng scantling, 2 cases specie.

S. S. Tarobia, from Durban, Agents British India S. N. Co:—172 Bgs Refined gold.

From Zanzibar:—85 Tusk Ivory, 1920 bales cloves, 682 bales cloves, 536 bdles cowries.

From Mombasa:—364 bags potatoes, 17 cases cheese, 2100 pkgs soda, 450 bgs soda, 508 bales cotton, 163 tusk Ivory.

From Seychelles:—675 bgs copra, 390 cocordemer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 27.

Vasna, Hitchings, Buscreh.
Jeddah, Constantine, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

October 27.

Jaladuta Jones, Calcutta.
Purnea, Jones, Calcutta.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 1932 tons, Captain A. F. W. Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Buereh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jeddah:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Jeddah, 2,323 tons, Captain A. Constantine arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 700 pilgrims.

S. S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jaladuta, 2,583 tons, Captain D. E. Jones, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Purnea, 2 177 tons, Captain G. S. Jones, sailed on Saturday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, October 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sa-d.

11 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
1 Moren 5562 London 27/10 M M & Co.
5 Modasa 556, K'chi 30/10, M M & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J. and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi, 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Clara Camas 4511 Dunkirk 1/11, Graham and Co.
10 Taroba 3857 N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3925 Hamburg 31/10, Grahams and Co.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10 M M & Co.
6 Boli 4226 Dunkirk 30/10 J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 7037, Busra 26/10 M M & Co.
2 Olympia 3272 L'pool, 6/11, Graham & Co.
6 Lamlands 2304 Genoa N F, Graham & Co.
9 Tamba Maru 5553 Kobe 29/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Mancada 3252 30/10 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/11 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
D & E Burma Maru 2392 Japan 28/10, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jaladuta 2593, Calcutta 27/10 S S N Co.
F Hatarana 4502 N F, 28/10 M M & Co.
N-C, Britisher 3247 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.
C & R Ristle 1773 Rangoon 31/10 J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatra due about 23rd October, Agent B I S N Co
Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Exeter due about 20th October Agent K N Co.
City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.
Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan Cumming (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Borneo Maru due about 27th October, Agent O S K.
Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Karagola due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 27.

S. S. Frantenfels for Hamburg:—334 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros, 110 bales cotton, A. Khimji, 3 pots Palmaros coil, Volkart Bros

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S. S. Moolan for Marseilles:—200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros,

For Middleborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate

S. S. Nurtonton for Hull:—8000 cwt Linseed Ralli Bros, 4000 cwt Linseed Strauss and Co, 4000 cwt castorseed, Strauss and Co, 4002

(Continued in column 5)

LEG SAVED BY ZAM-BUK

POLICE OFFICER DESCRIBES HOW IT ENDS SUPPURATION & HEALS OLD WOUNDS.

Old wounds, sores, ulcers, etc., that persistently refuse to heal under any other treatment soon yield to Zam-Buk. The following experience of Mr. Eric Blong, of the Baluchistan Police Force, Main Cantonment Thana, Quetta, is typical of Zam-Buk's unrivalled healing.

"Last year whilst training at the Punjab Police School, Phillaur," says Mr. Blong, "I was badly kicked by a horse and sustained serious injuries to my leg. It was deeply cut down to the bone and fearfully swollen and inflamed. Proud flesh formed and the limb was full of a dreadful throbbing pain. The doctor treated me with every possible care, but on learning that there was little likelihood of the wound healing for a considerable time, I sought other advice.

"I had been laid on my back for weeks, when one day a friend came and told me about Zam-Buk. He said it was the very thing to save my leg. I soon had a box of this famous herbal balm obtained and commenced to use it. There was every sign that the healing was making rapid and splendid progress within a few days. Zam-Buk was practically instantaneous in soothing pain, and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all corruption and foul matter, so that the place became clean and healthy-looking. As I continued to apply Zam-Buk, perfect and complete healing was obtained, and the old wound thoroughly repaired with strong new skin. It is entirely due to Zam-Buk, that I was soon able to resume parades, and take my customary active part in general field sports. Even the Station doctor was surprised at this demonstration of Zam-Buk healing.

"No more "dressing" or compound of animal fat and cheap drugs can possibly possess the powerful healing virtues of Zam-Buk, which is a pure refined balm made of the most valuable herbal extracts. For the cure of eczema, Dhobie's itch, heat sores, rashes and swellings, ulcers, abscesses, sore feet, piles, burns, bites, stings, etc., Zam-Buk is indispensable. Obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere or from Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay at Re. One per box or Rs. 2-4 (large family size). Post free same prices.

BEWILDERING HEADACHES

Are Not Woman's Birthright, Nor Are They A Malady Which Must Be Endured.

An aching back, tired limbs, attacks of faintness, and headache upon headache need not be part of a woman's life. Such trials indicate plainly that the blood is at fault, the nervous system is not functioning properly, and tonic treatment is needed—just the treatment that is provided by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills are valued above all other medicines by great numbers of the suffering sex all over the world because they create rich, pure blood—the red blood which makes women well, bright and at their best. They are equally good for the maiden just entering upon womanhood, as for the worn-out mother and the matron who has reached the trying period of middle-life.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

work wonders upon weak, anaemic, always-ailing women and girls because they fill the starved veins with new good blood, fortify the nerves, and restore the function to healthy regularity.

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, also post free at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

LAWRENCE STATUE.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S CLIMB DOWN

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

An emergency meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee adopted to-day by a majority of votes a resolution moved by Mr. Goulding that in view of the Government's refusal to share the expenditure of a new statue of Lord Lawrence and in view of financial stringency in the Municipality the proposal for the substitution of a new statue in the place of the old one be dropped and Government be requested to take over the statue. The mention of Mr. Malik Mahomed in that the committee should stick to its old resolution regarding the removal of the statue was rejected.

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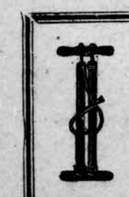

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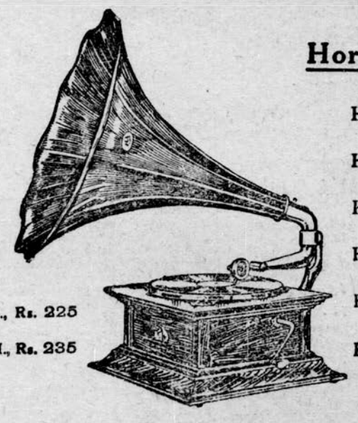

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CENTRAL KHILAFAT FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The following donations were received by the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, during the months of August and September 1923 and the money was credited to the various funds as desired by the Donors:—

Abdul Rubb Tayoob, Bhatind District Ferozpur Rs. 50, Kala Hussain Samoha, Rhodesia, S. Africa Rs. 73/12/0, A. H. M. Abdussattar, Patna, Bengal Rs. 4/ 8/0, B. Wali Mohomed and his c/o Bakshish Khan Pichnar, Gwalior Rs. 15, Kanamia Moslem League, Cape Town Africa Rs. 600, Manager, Akhbar 'Vakil' Amritsar Rs. 104/12/0, Mazhar Karim Jafari, Machhli Shaber House Agra Rs. 2, Syed Ayub, P. O. Gangakhed, District Parbhani Rs. 10, Kh-lafat Committee, Jalgaon Khandesh Rs. 150 Hony. Secretary Brits Mahomedan Society, Transvaal, S. Africa Rs. 591/14/6, Muslims of Middleburg, Transvaal, thro' Walli Khan Gulab Khan, Sarang P. O. Box 150, Rs. 739/14/2, President Majlis Intezamia Imdad Musebatgadgan, Iwik Bazar Isa Mean Hyderabad (Deccan) Rs. 230, Syed Abdulla, Pabuy Mills, Parel 8/8/0, Essof Hasen Karoha Surkbai P. O. Rankava District Surat Re. 1/12/0, Khilafat Committee, Pakhanpara, District Ghazipur, Rs. 20, Haji Noor Mahomed, Secretary, Himayat-i-Islam, Ranava, District Rajkot Rs. 17, Syed Amir Hasan, Shehar Qazi, Rajula Bhavnagar, Kathiawar Rs. 18/4/0, Seth Habib Kasim, Cawnpore Rs. 217/2/0, Khattari Moosa Osman, Manavader District Kathiawar Rs. 12/8/0, Kh. Walli Mahomed Haji Abdulla, Manavader District Kathiawar Rs. 27/8/0, Memon Moosa Ibrahim, Kilos, Jamnagar Kathiawar Rs. 8/14/0, Patel Ahmad Ismail, Khakoo, Kathiawar (Broach) Rs. 39/4/0, Mahomed Usey, R. O. Barela (Jubbulpore) Rs. 5, Ibnul Hasan Omudi, Vaiz, Purna Parbhani, As. 9-5, Abba Shah Mahomed, Purna, Parbhani Rs. 35/4/0, Noor Mahomed Haji Moosa, Purna, Parbhani Rs. 35/4/0, Haji Yoosuf Ali Mahomed Purna, Parbhani Rs. 35/4/0, Suleman Ahmad Champa, District Bilaspur Rs. 25, Abdulla Haji Fareed 'Pyawbwe,' District Yamettim Rs. 68, Secretary Khilafat Committee, Erandole Khandesh Rs. 75, Ismail Yusufji Hatima, P. O. Panoli, District Broach Rs. 23/12/0, Ahmad Baksh Alla Rakha, Rangrez Sader Bazar, Hingoli (Hyderabad) Rs. 56/3/0, Abdul Ghani Mahomed, Cloth shop, Bogale (Manbin) Rs. 33/11, Suteman Esa, Merchant, Yamattim (Burma) Rs. 110/9/0, Khilafat Committee, Nandurbar, District Khandesh Rs. 50, Muslim Community Karara, District Satara thro' Memon Kasim Hashim Ahmad, Bombay Rs. 105/4/0, Mahomed Ishaq, Chairman, Notified Area Maghal Serai Rs. 24/4/0, Hakim Ali Kabir, Samastipur Rs. 18/12/0, Motiwala Mahomed Abdul Latif, Khijra Street, Dhoraji Kathiawar Rs. 11/4, Pherewala S. M. Permian, Khalasi Chakla Rs. 3, Bombay Rs. 15/4/0, Id collections thro' Mahomed Ismail Habya and Co. P. O. Box 163, Laurenco Marques, Delagon Bay, S. Africa Rs. 24/5/0, M. Abdul Majid, Kasia, District Gaya Rs. 75/10/0, Mahomed Wilayet Ali Khan, Parbhani (Deccan), Rs. 15, Mahomed Sami Siddiq, Aurangabad (Deccan) Rs. 110, Muslims of Machhali Bazar Sewri, thro' Ibrahim Khan Dost Mahomed, 15, Bombay Rs. 107/8/0, S. Waris Ali Shah, Bhokardan, Aurangabad (Deccan) Re. 1, Abdul Aziz, Secretary, Bazm-i-Ittihad Taraqqi Shriwardhan, District Colaba Rs. 125, Alla Sahib Mir Sahib C/o Kh. Com. Gokak (Belgaum) Rs. 20, M. A. G. Panchasi, Lamington Road Bombay Rs. 10, Ibrahim Sahib thro' Bi Amman Sahiba Rs. 10, Collections of Bakhtiarpur, thro' S. Mahomed Yunus Rs. 20, Secretary Himayat-ul-Islam, Ranavav, District Rajkot Rs. 20/13/0, Ahmad c/o Abdul Jabbbar Bros. Darjeeling Rs. 100, W. M. Abdula, Merchant, Okpo, Burma, Rs. 21, Suleman Amen Mattancheri, Cochin, Rs. 100, Seth Umar Joosab c/o Ali Mohomad A. Habib, Merchant, Rangoon, Rs. 200, Id Day collections through Mohomad Haji Joosub. General Merchant, 188 Prinsloo Street, Pretoria, South Africa, Rs. 1,679-13 (£111-19-9).

SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Islaoji Salehji Patel, Panoli, Dist. Broach, Rs. 100-14; Mir Mardanali, Station Master, Gwarighat, Jubbalpore, Rs. 6; Muslims of Jakeria Bander, through Haji Aziz Beg, Sewri, Bombay, Rs. 2-14-3; Amir Salauddin, Fatehpur, Baroda City, Rs. 5; Haji Ayoob Haji Deg Mohomad, Por Bandar, Rs. 500; Collections of Muslims of Vellore through Khilafat Committee, Vellore, Rs. 300; Khilafat Committee, Mominpura, Nagpur, Rs. 500; A. K. Sulemanji, Lorenco Morques, Delagoa Bay, S. Africa, Rs. 22-2; Abdul Rahim through Reyaz Ahmad, Allahabad City, Rs. 3; Sh. Abdulla Sheib Baker, Merchant, Long Bazar, Vellore Dist., Rs. 8-2; Suleman Esa, Merchant, Yamettim, Burma, Rs. 49-8; Workers of B. B. C. I. Workshop, Parel, through Mohomad Ishaq Hojri Mohalla, Bombay, Rs. 21-2; S. A. Firmian, Khalsa Chakla, 3 Bombay, Rs. 10-4; Adam Sahib, Savantvadi, Dist. Konkan, Rs. 10; Adam Iesa, Piquetsburg, S. Africa, Rs. 177; Haji Mohd. Yakoob, 220 Nagdevi Street, Bombay, Rs. 3-2-3; Khalil Ahmad, Troopbazar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Rs. 12-15; Monomad Shafi, Confectioner, Madargate, Ajmer, Rs. 20-8; Muzaffar Mohomad Khan, Sub-Postmaster, Gilgit, Kenya, S. Africa, Rs. 7-8; Kazi Mir Khan, Sadar Bazar, Junner, Dist. Poona, Rs. 18; Hashim Ali Mohomad Ramawala, Phuiwari, Dhoraji, Rs. 10; Dr. Chandbhai Rahimbhai, Khatriwad, Bulsar, Rs. 20; Waliji Abdulla Patel, Khatriwad, Bulsar, Re. 1; Suleman Ahmad Matancheri, Cochin, Rs. 25-4; Secretary, Anjuman Islamia, Nainital, Rs. 35-8; Rangrez Ahmad Baksh, Hingoli, Hyderabad, Rs. 43-1; Abdus Shakoor Hashami, Bantawa, Dist. Kathiawar, Rs. 29; Dr. Mohd. Azmatullah Ansari, Letpadan, Burma, Rs. 12-8; Tyab Ali Noor Ali (cost of cotton) through Mohd. Ali Esabhoy, Bombay, Rs. 1,446-12-9; Mohomad Noor Khan Gul Imam, Dist. Dera Ismail Khan, Rs. 5; Gulzaruddin, Guard, B. B. C. I. Rly., Neemuch, Gwalior State, Rs. 5; Provincial Kh. Committee, Ajmer, Rs. 700.

OCTOBER, 1923.

Sayeeda Begum Saheba, Bhopal, Rs. 4; Abdul Hai Sahab, Bhopal, Re. 1; Muslims of Potchestroom through A. S. A. Ghani, P. Box 85, Potchestroom, Transvaal, South Africa, Rs. 138-10; Ismail Moosa c/o ditto., Rs. 3-11; Turkish Peace Day through Sajid Ali Sb., Parbhani, Rs. 61-9; Yar Md. Ali, 58 Steyn Street, Carolina, Transvaal, S. Africa, Rs. 273-12; Yusufuddin, Manager, Rahbare Deccan, Hyderabad Deccan, Rs. 50; Nur M. H. Kaloo Mian, Dharampur, Rs. 5; Omarji Adam Koorji, Dayadra, Rs. 27-4; Muslim Committee, Nylstroom, S. A., Rs. 154-2; Karimji G. Husain, Madagascar, Rs. 23-11; M. M. Amod N. Ahmad Qasim Mulla, Ladysmith, Natal, S. Africa, Rs. 50; Id Collections through M. Ismail Sikly, Lichtenburg, S. Africa, Rs. 105-11-8; A. R. Sulaimanji, Lorenco Morques, S. A., Rs. 29; Karamul Islam, Nampelly, Hyd. Dec., Rs. 20; C. S. Hayat Badshah, Dharavi, Rs. 65; M. A. Jeeva, Durban, through A. I. Patel, 162 Nagdevi St., Bombay, Rs. 341-13; Inam Mohd.'s mother through Fayaz Ali, Sec., Anjuman Islam, Ajodhya, Rs. 9; Ditto Rs. 3; Ahmad H. Gabroo, Nylstroom, S. A., Rs. 28-12; Kalpi Muslims 8 annas stamps, As. 8; S. M. Pirmian, P. O. Box 3 (Local), Rs. 4; Ditto Rs. 4; Ditto Rs. 2-2; Karimbhai Ariffbhai Karhi, Gujrat, Rs. 25; Ditto Rs. 25; C. S. Vawda and Co., Dannhauser, Natal, Rs. 306-9-9; A. H. Qasim Tilly, Bloemho, Transvaal, Rs. 73; A. Rahman Siddiqui, A. J. Lokhandwala, Building No. 3, Room No. 40, Bapti Road, Byculla, Bombay, Rs. 5; Ditto Rs. 10.

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That is the canker of life, the demon of so many troubles and early death. Poor and rich all are its victims. West has found only one specific for it, and even that is so costly as to be beyond the reach of even the rich. Its effects have not been found permanent and, as a **Surgeon-General** declares in a public notice, a little carelessness may prove *dangerous*.

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has prepared this wonderful specific. It solves your dilemma. It cures Diabetes of all kinds in all stages, stops sugar, regulates urine. Besides, it is a great **Tonic**. Vital Debility, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhaea etc., are cured and the patient becomes an altogether different man. It gives strength, increases life, digests food, and improves appetite. This medicine fulfils all the requirements of the present day. and it is the king of Aphrodisiacs.

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We can supply you with either the necessary material for making up by your own tailor, or our Tailoring Department is at your service. If you would like us to make up your suits send for our self-measurement form or better still let us have your favourite suit to copy.

We have also a good range of ready-made suits at slightly reduced prices. These are stocked in standard sizes and when ordering it is only necessary to give your chest measurement (taken over waist-coat) and height.

LOUNGE SUITS (Coat, Vest and Trousers)

Per yard.

From materials	@	Rs.	4-12	5-0	6-0	6-8	7-0	7-4	7-8	7-12	8-0
Lined	...	„	54-4	55-0	58-0	59-8	61-0	61-12	62-8	63-4	64 0
Unlined	...	„	50-12	51-8	54-8	56-0	57-8	58-4	59-0	59-12	60-8

Sports Coats.

Blue Flannel Blazers, unlined.

From materials	@	Rs.	4-0	4-8	4-12	5-0	Rs.	7-0	7-4	per yard.
Lined	...	„	32-0	33-0	33-8	34-0	„	32-8	33-0	each
Unlined	...	„	30-8	31-8	32-0	32-8				

Trousers.

Cricketing Flannel	...	@	Rs.	7-0	per yard.	Rs.	19-0 per pair.
Grey „	....	@	„	8-0	„	„	21-0 „

For your Servants we can supply complete outfits and shall be pleased to forward samples of suitable materials and prices of made up Clothing.

Send to-day for patterns, price and self-measurement forms. Order your requirements, before the cold weather rush starts, to ensure early delivery.

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Leucoderma or white patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood which may arise from mercurial or venereal poison, personal or hereditary or from other causes. It is not Leprosy, though popularly so-called, but no doubt it is a nasty and obstinate disease requiring a proper treatment to root it out. Quack remedies cannot do any good but on the contrary may cause great and permanent injury. The scientific drugs of the Behar Chemical Works are non-poisonous and non-irritant and are the surest and safest remedies for Leucoderma of any variety, chronic and acute. Internal and external medicine full set at Rs. 10, postage extra.

Writes Mr. B Singh from Port Blair :—My son got COMPLETE CURE from this dangerous disease. Mr. J. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay.—Has cured my white patches entirely.

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Leprosy, the most terrible scourge of humanity, was formerly believed to be incurable. But modern Science has proved that it is amenable to treatment. Our specifics to last 45 days consisting of medicines internal and external including Fumigation and Bath have been prepared scientifically according to the principles laid down by the latest and highest authorities. Safest and quickest cure for Leprosy of all kinds, viz ; Nodular ; Tubercular ; Para or mixed, Anæsthetic, etc. Rs. 15 per set, postage extra. A trial will show its merits.

Mr. P. Verasawmy, Surveyor, Coconada :—I dare say completely cured by yours and yours alone.

Dr. Fernandes, M. D. Major, I. M. S. Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay after examining a patient under treatment, writes in a report—"Says she is much better than before and is hopeful of a complete recovery.

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